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W. C. MONROE—President and Editor
LARRY O. MILLER, Advertising Manager
FRED JONES, Chicago Manager
228 No. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

KINZIE MILLER—Vice President
HOWARD F. McCLENAHAN—Cleveland Manager
Room 402—1010 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio
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Reduction in Inventories Through Standardization

C. S. PERKINS
Assistant Manager of Purchases
Union Oil Co. of California,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Probably many of you here are better qualified to present this paper, but I welcomed the opportunity when Buck Weaver and Al Kelly asked me to appear on this program.

Problems in inventory, standardization, simplification, and the purchasing agent's relationship to the operating department have always been a challenge to me.

Meeting here today with the American Petroleum Institute is a real opportunity for us who are oil-company buyers, as it will permit us to let the API members know that we have contributed much to the industry, and that we can do much more by defining several important projects and definitely organizing to accomplish them.

In High Places

Purchasing men, during and after the war, were placed in high positions in the Petroleum Administration for War and the Petroleum Administration for Defense. They protected the industry by adequate procurement of supplies during times of critical shortages. They include Frank Watts, of Humble; Al Collins, of Shell; Dick Morrison, of Texas; Buck Weaver, of our company; Bill Beck, of Socony; Herb Hansen, of Superior—just to name a few. Many others performed a noble job in Washington, and brought glory to our profession.

The purchasing agent has also done considerable work for the American Petroleum Institute—most of it behind the scenes, and through our engineering groups. The simplified casing list is an example because, without our survey work and development of the economies in such a program, I do not believe we could have interested our engineers in carrying this through the API committees as rapidly as they did.

Standardization

Maybe many of you are not familiar with API standardization work. So "Cos" Cosgrove dug up some information for me on the history of this phase of the work. It is most interesting, and I should like to brief it for you.

Standardization of oil-field equipment had its inception at the first annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Washington, D.C., in 1919. Representatives of the three large manufacturers met with the Institute officials to discuss what could be done, and the question was considered at length at subsequent annual meetings. The Purchasing Agents Association of Tulsa took steps to adopt standards on rig irons, and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association investigated the possibility of standardizing oil-country tubular goods and the preparation of casing specifications. This is the first recorded contribution to the Institute by the purchasing agent.

The Institute, at St. Louis in December 1922, adopted resolutions calling for standardization, simplification, and improvement of oil-industry equipment, and requested the API Board of Directors to appoint committees to carry on the work in the various phases of the industry.

Committee chairmen were top men in the industry, and much was accomplished in the next few years. This work was in cooperation with other agencies already at work, such as the American Society for Testing Materials, the Bureau of Mines, the National Bureau of Standards, the Simplification Bureau of the Department of Commerce, and others. Casing, drill pipe, cable tools, rig irons, and rotary tool joints were covered first, and then other committees were appointed on belting, boilers, and rotary-drilling equipment. Investigations were started on derricks, wire rope, and manila cordage.

In May of 1924 a central committee on standardization was organized, with an orderly program and methods of procedure. Special committees were appointed on pumping equipment, and on steel tanks for oil storage. The entire standardization program embraced 10 main classes of material. Specifications are prepared by regularly appointed special committees, composed of representatives of oil operators and manufacturers. Each spe-

cial committee is divided into the five main oil-producing districts, with a subcommittee in each.

Service on these committees is purely voluntary. Many committees have served many years, and have paid their own expenses to the meetings. They have conducted innumerable tests, exhaustive investigations, and the like—without remuneration. Their work is generally regarded as a service to the oil industry for which there is no adequate compensation.

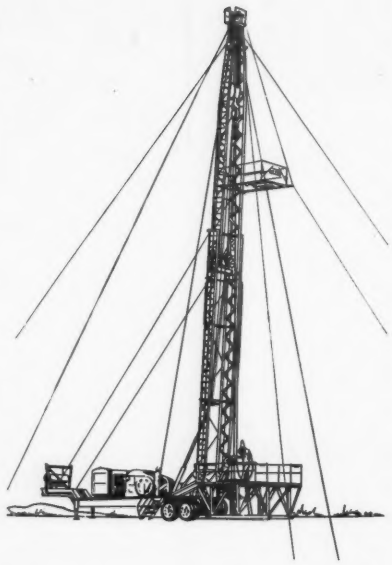
The purpose of the entire standardization program of the Institute has been to obtain:

a. Uniformity of proper minimum and maximum chemical and physical properties.
b. Interchangeability of material.
c. Improved workmanship.

The work has now progressed to the point where specifications have been adopted covering practically all of the principal items used in the drilling for and the producing of oil, including line pipe and steel tanks for oil storage.

How About the Others?

This pretty well takes care of the producing end of our business, but what about marketing; and what about refining? So far as I know, there are no specifications set up for marketing-department materials which are universally used by all operators—not even on major pieces of equipment. Four or five years ago we became concerned about our methods of buying service-station underground storage tanks. They were made up to our own specification and, in order to obtain the right price, we had to have them made up in lots and inventory them, or else issue a firm commitment for a quantity to be withdrawn over a period of time. We checked with the American Petroleum Institute and other agencies to see if there were any standards and specifications, or if there was or had been any work done by other groups on this particular item. We also contacted the larger manufacturers of underground storage tanks on the Pacific Coast, as well as the purchasing agents of all of the major oil companies and some of the independents. Everyone agreed that something should be done. Therefore, we had one of our engineers in the purchasing department carry the ball, and prepare drawings and discuss the possibilities of standardization with all



others concerned. Several months elapsed, but suitable standards were finally adopted which were agreeable to all users, and acceptable to the manufacturers as the most economical to fabricate. These service-station underground storage-tank specifications are now known as the Pacific Coast standards, but that doesn't mean very much—because there is no agency maintaining the specifications. Whenever anyone wants to make a change in the standards, he writes to us. Whenever anyone wants drawings, he writes to us. We make the contacts with the other companies to maintain the standards. We furnish the drawings, when requested. We should like to get rid of the job as one well done, and let some agency take over. Perhaps the Institute is the proper spot.

Considerable Savings

Incidentally, this effort on our part, viz., the support which we have received from the other oil companies and from the manufacturers, has resulted in considerable saving to both the consumer and the manufacturers. The use of a standard tank permits the fabricator to purchase and use standard mill-size sheets, thereby cutting waste to a minimum. He is also able to purchase materials in quantity and make up a number of standard tanks for sale to any customer. This reduces his cost, and any savings to a manufacturer or distributor eventually are reflected in a saving to the purchaser.

Inventory Elimination

Speaking of inventories, I should like to go back to the middle 1940's when top management of most companies started looking at the inventory figures with a critical eye, and when the result of this examination was an ultimatum to the purchasing agent, or storekeeper, or whoever had charge of inventories, to reduce them drastically; or, in some cases (ours included), to eliminate them altogether, if possible.

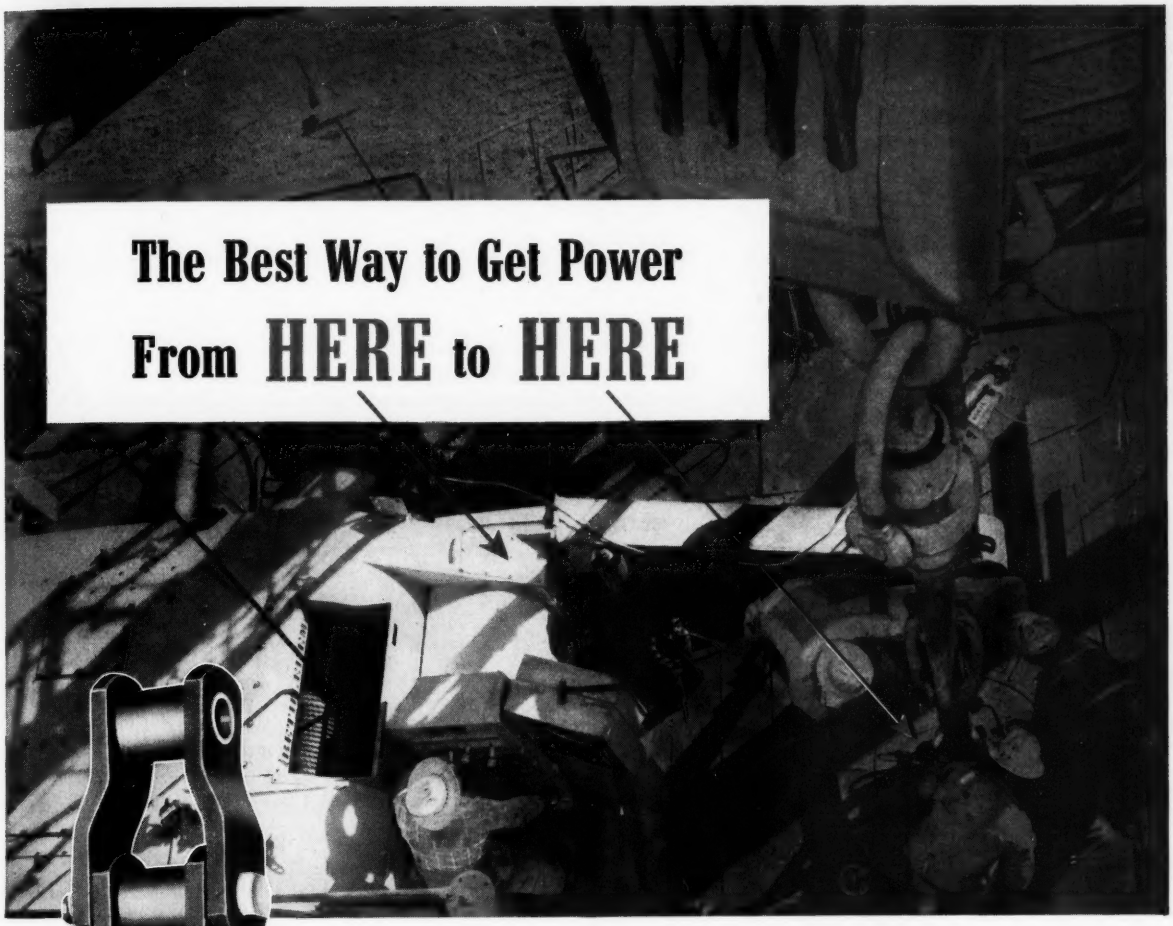
In reviewing our production operations, we found it not too difficult to eliminate inventories altogether and depend entirely on supply-company field stores for our requirements. This was possible because of the excellent work done by the American Petroleum Institute mentioned earlier in this paper. The rigs and pumping units are to API specifications; the casing and well-head fittings are to API specifications; and the bottom-hole pumps and sucker rods are specification material. The oil flows through API line pipe into API tanks, and is gauged by API methods. This fine degree of standardization has permitted the oil-field supply store to carry our inventories for us, as his stocks are common to all customers.

I must admit that, at the present time, there is an indicated shortage of oil-country tubular goods, and certain regulations make it mandatory for us to maintain inventories of this item. This condition, we hope, will not continue for an extended period. When supply again meets demand, I feel sure that suitable arrangements can be made with the mills and the distributors to place stocks of tubular goods in strategic locations in the various oil-producing areas for customer call, and this will relieve the industry of the huge sums of money now tied up.

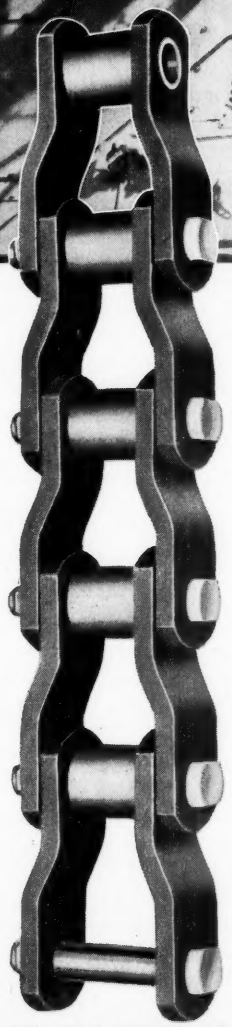
The Institute may have to play a part in this arrangement, as the simplified tubular list will have to be maintained, or possibly simplified further, because it is a sure thing that the jobber will not want to stock the some 320 sizes, weights, and grades which were in use several years ago. The purchasing agent can help the Institute in this program.

A Real Problem

Now back to inventories: We have taken care of production by approximately 100 per cent elimination of stocks. The marketing department is no problem, particularly as we have



The Best Way to Get Power From HERE to HERE



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Selected alloy steel, heat treated for maximum strength. Pin and bushing holes finished to precision limits to assure firm, tight fit.

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Forged alloy steel, heat treated and ground to precision limits. Cadmium plated. End of pin is tapered for easy assembly.

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the service-station underground storage-tank supply whipped.

Now we come to the refinery or manufacturing department. This is a real inventory problem; and, in spite of what we do, the amount keeps going up and up. Every time we add a new unit, there are spare parts and special chemicals, and special pipe and fittings, which must be purchased and put in stock to keep the unit onstream. I don't know what can be done through the Institute to correct this problem on an overall scale, but I do believe that there are at least two items in everyone's refinery inventory which could be standardized to a degree, with tremendous savings to be realized by all of us.

I refer specifically to fired heater tubes and condenser tubes; and, to bring this out more clearly, I should like to cite our own problem, for I believe most of you have the same problem.

Process matters are the heater designer's chief consideration. Flow rates, heat-transfer coefficients, pressure drops, draft losses, and many other design factors are his first concern. From a study of these, and from a knowledge of materials (e.g., steel tubing, refractories, and insulation), of equipment (e.g., burners, terminal fittings, etc.), and of structural design and costs (e.g., material, equipment, and fuel and power), the designer develops a design which, for the specific conditions of each particular job, is economical—economical from the standpoint of thermal efficiency and operating efficiency, but usually totally uneconomical from the standpoint of procurement and warehousing of the necessary spare parts for years to come.

Dictated by process and operating influences only—with each problem different—each heater is different, except when size considerations lead to duplication in the same refinery unit.

When the heater arrives at the refinery, or shortly before, the storekeeper must add to his already burdensome heater-parts stock by ordering more tubes (also more terminals and brackets) of the new diameter, new length, new wall thickness, new material, and new type ends which the heater designer happened to come up with. Of course, this problem can be reduced if the heater designer is limited to certain sizes of tubes by the purchaser's specifications, or by his own sympathy with the customer's spare-parts problem. Yet, in practice, how often is this done? In our experience, practically never. Even if original specifications include certain tube sizes as flatly required or preferred, in the final go-around on the purchase this limitation is often lifted by the purchaser's engineers who favor operational benefits, or who wish to cut corners to avoid over-expenditure. The storekeeper's voice, remote from the firing line, is not heard.

$10,000 may be saved in heater cost or in power cost for heater charge pumps, but the refiner may pay out $50,000 during the life of the heater in warehousing costs. If he does not control or evaluate inventory, he may never know this; but it is costing him just the same.

In our 2 principal California refineries now operating at a total crude capacity of 120,000 bbl's. per day, we have a total of 50 fired oil heaters—including 3 new ones being erected.

In these refineries our oil-storage tanks conform to API standards; our fractionating columns and pressure vessels are built to the joint API-ASME code. Yet our fired heaters, which rank with these in capital investment and above them in maintenance costs, have been built without standardization, largely because no applicable code or standard exists.

What has been the result of this absence of standardization? First, except for a few duplicate heaters within the same refinery unit, no 2 of our 50 heaters are alike. We have 12 tube diameters, 30 tube lengths, 12 tube-wall thicknesses, 4 tube materials, 4 types of tube ends, and both plain and finned tubes in oil coils alone. Steam coils in many heaters would add to their numbers. Our terminal fittings, returnbends, and tube-support brackets are in similar variety. Second, our stock of spare tubes, terminals, and brackets—with little interchangeability—includes a great variety of items. Of 28 tubes now stocked as spares, only 1 is common to the 2 refineries. Heater parts comprise one of the largest single items in our inventory, and amount to 25 per cent of the total inventory value.

$400,000 is the money tied up in spares. Interest alone, at 6 per cent, costs us $24,000 a year. Total warehousing costs are about 25 per cent. Therefore, it is costing us approximately $100,000 a year to keep this stock.

To attack this problem in a way so as to benefit the entire oil industry—and, eventually, the tube mills and jobbers as well—effort should be on a national basis and on a long-term basis; i.e., an API standard should be developed for refinery-type fired oil heaters—a standard which would leave the designer reasonable latitude, yet not the almost infinite latitude which he has today—a standard which would give the storekeeper or purchasing agent not a predominant voice in selection, but a voice commensurate with the process engineer, the mechanical engineer, and the operating superintendent. Such a standard would be a long step forward.

In condenser and heat-exchanger tubes—and perhaps in shell-and-tube exchangers themselves—a similar field for improvement is open. We find that our stock of spare exchanger tubes at the 2 refineries includes 16 lengths, 6 gauges, and 5 materials—all in diameters from ¾ in. to 1¼ in. So great is the diversification that, of 38 tubes now stocked, only 1 is common to the 2 refineries. The stock value in our inventory on this item is $300,000, and equals one-fifth of the total inventory.

With the fired heater tubes representing 25 per cent of the inventory, and with condenser or exchanger tubes representing 20 per cent of the total, we know where 55 per cent of the moneys is tied up.

We could mention several other problems of lesser importance; but, in my opinion, if it is agreed to tackle something of this order, we should concentrate on one project, and not scatter our efforts.

Gentlemen, this is a fertile field for us to work in and, with the help of our good engineers and the design engineers, we should be able to come up with some simplified standards which would reduce these inventories to a minimum.

(Paper Presented at A.P.I. Annual Meeting.)

Keep Cement

WHERE YOU WANT IT

with BAKER "METAL PETAL" BASKETS

Where a lower zone must be protected from contamination by the cement slurry (as well as from sloughings and cavings) the Baker Metal Petal Basket will be found both safe and successful.

The unit is constructed of a number of individual "petals" made of flexible sheet metal. These petals are mounted on reinforcing spring steel ribs, which in turn are mounted on a ring to form a Basket.

When running-in the hole, the upward pressure of the fluid tends to close the "petals" thus providing fluid passageway between the Basket and the walls of the hole, without distortion of the Basket. As soon as the Basket comes to rest, upward pressure by the fluid is relieved and the petals expand to contact the walls of the hole. Any tendency of fluid to move downward then presses the flexible petals more firmly against the entire circumference of the hole. Solids strained from the fluid tend to build a bridge inside the Basket which is thus converted into a one-way, open hole packer of great strength and effectiveness.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE ACTION

The "Metal Petals" not only expand to contact the circumference of large-diameter holes, but also pack-off in holes of irregular shape; and the independent action of the individually mounted overlapping petals permits successful use of the Basket in casing programs with minimum clearances.

All-metal construction and design provide ample strength; lessen the possibility of splitting or otherwise damaging the Basket.

Baker Metal Petal Baskets are "slidably" mounted to permit rotation, spudding, or reciprocation of the casing without distorting or damaging the Basket.

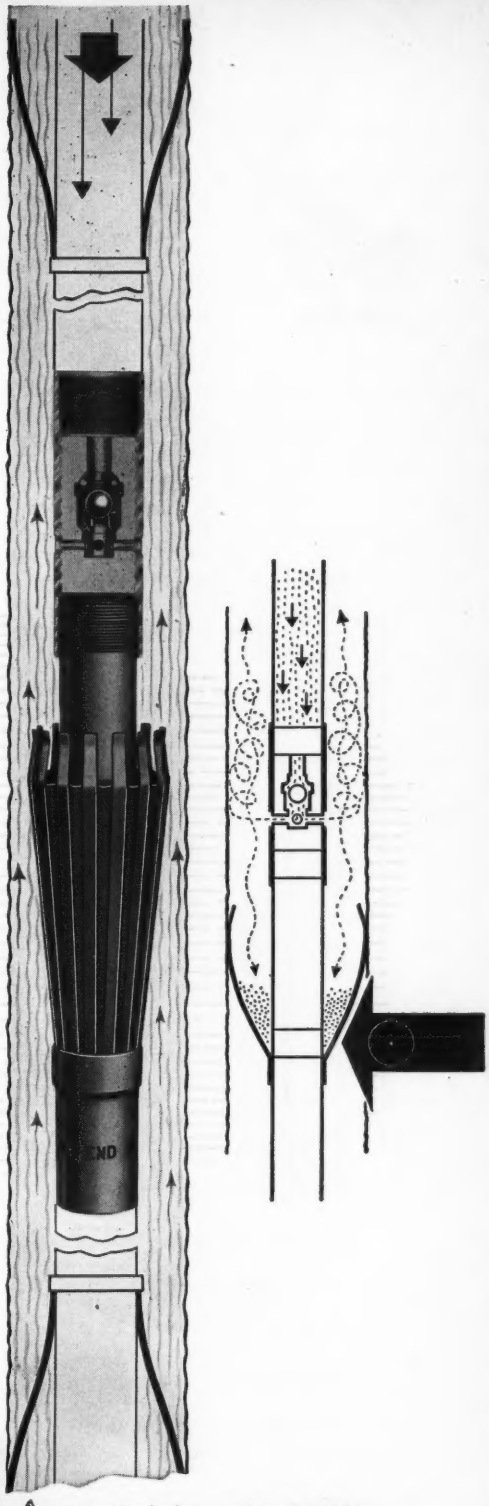
MOUNTINGS TO MEET ALL NEEDS

Baker Metal Petal Baskets are furnished mounted on plain or perforated nipples; with or without different types of Baker Whirler Float Collars; for a wide range of cementing applications.

Maximum efficiency of Baskets is assured when Baker Casing Centralizers are used immediately below and above the Basket Assembly.

Ask any Baker representative for specific recommendations as to how Baker Metal Petal Baskets solve specific cementing problems

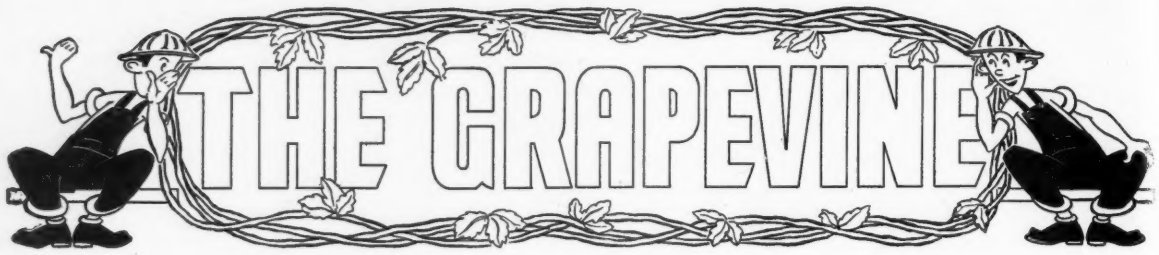
BAKER OIL TOOLS, INC.
Houston • Los Angeles • New York



A popular hook-up consists of a Baker Metal Petal Basket mounted on nipple, with a Baker Cement Whirler Float Collar with Solid Baffle (Product No. 305) which whirls the cement slurry outward and upward through the baffled, side-whirler ports.

BAKER
"METAL PETAL"
BASKET
PRODUCT NO. 340

The overlapping "petals" (each mounted on its individual spring steel rib) provide flexibility and freedom of expansion to pack-off around the circumference of large-diameter holes, or holes of irregular contours.



We were fiddling with the dials on the TV set some nights ago when all of a sudden the front room was literally shaken to its foundation by a series of sharp vibrations that we thought must be caused by an air hammer or perhaps a power mower. When we had the image cleared, however, and the sound properly adjusted, bless our soul, if it wasn't Gordon Campbell, the accounting whiz down at 612 Flower, merely talking with his customary Gaelic whirr. He was accompanied by another Scottie, this one a canine Caledonian answering to the weird name of Ch. Trevone Tartar of Bothkennar, which for the second year in succession had just been proclaimed the best dog of any breed in the entire Los Angeles show.

Gordon was being interviewed on the achievements of his bearded friend and it was his replies to the questions of a lady MC that were causing the pictures on our walls to dance. Everytime Gordon pronounced an r, it sounded as if somebody had thrown a sheet of dry paper in the electric fan. Incidentally, we believe that Ch. T. T. of B. was acquired from the late Bryce Gillespie, a rare soul who was a widely noted breeder of Scotties. But Gordon says he has one of his own stock coming along that may be even better than his present champ. This one is known as Trevone Trigger of Bothkennar. He barks with a distinct Gallowgate accent and is extremely fond of haggis. We haven't confirmed this yet but we have a strong hunch that Scottie dogs are named by the same guy who used to name the Pullman cars for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Fancy whistling to your dog and calling, "Here Ch. Trevone Trigger of Bothkennar!" Why, before you had completed the call, his soup would be cold!

Since the beginning of December the whingdings have been coming so thick and fast, we just can't remember at which we saw whom, if you know what we mean. On December 3 over at Rodger Young Auditorium, we were one of 750 members of Petroleum Production

The J. B. Gill Company is built on earnings from repeat contracts, extending over a period of 30 consecutive years.

Our clients today are predominantly the same as those of the 1920's, 30's and 40's.

Repeat contracts, we believe, are contracts based on merit.

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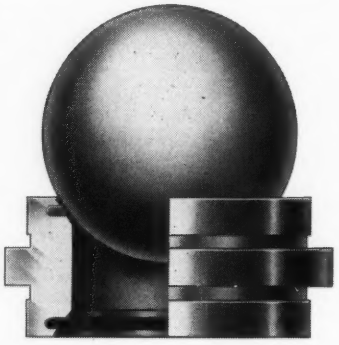

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"Sheralloy", a material—hard as cast—60 RC contains cobalt, tungsten, chromium and carbon, is non-magnetic. Complete API range available in both "double seal" or single seal types.

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PICTURE QUIZ

Answers at bottom of page

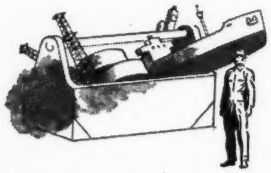
1. Two gallons of today's gasoline do the work of three gallons of 1925 gasoline. On the average, how does the price of today's regular grade gasoline compare with the price of regular grade gasoline of 1925 (excluding state and federal gasoline taxes)? *Check one:*

☐ The same ☐ 15% greater ☐ 50% greater

2. In 1951 Union Oil made a total net profit of $27,295,971. Of this, $15,851,712 was plowed back into the business to meet the expanding needs of our customers. $11,444,259 was paid out in dividends to our shareowners. What did these dividend payments average per common shareowner?

Check one:

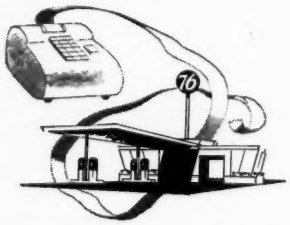
☐ $285
☐ $5,276
☐ $10,560



3. How much investment in "tools" does it require to provide an average job at Union Oil Company?

Check one:

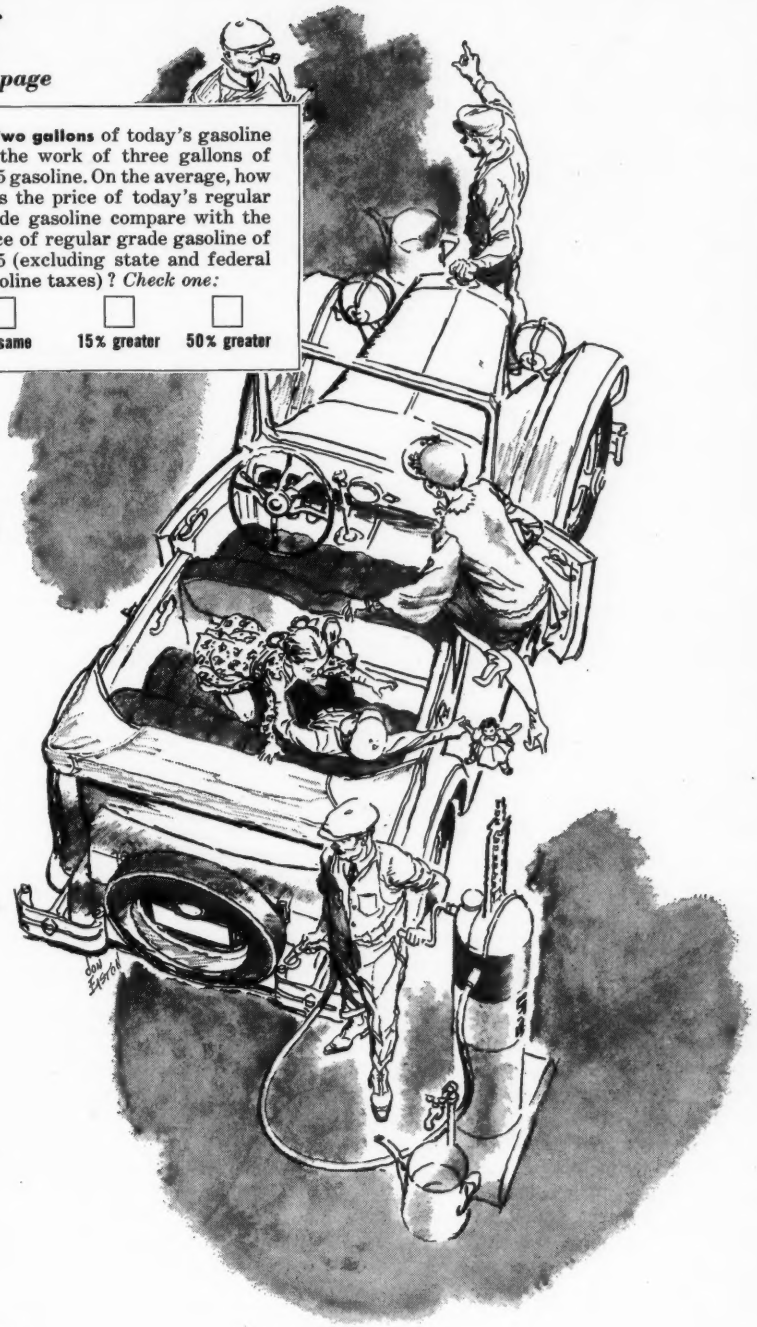
☐ $755
☐ $3,100
☐ $70,920



4. In 1910, Union Oil did an annual volume of $12 million. This represented 23% of the total oil business in the West. Today we do an annual volume of over $275 million. What percentage of the total oil business in the West do we have today?

Check one:

☐ 31%
☐ 13%
☐ 23%



Answers:

1. The same. The reason: Under our American profit and loss system, U. S. oil companies have the *incentive* to *compete* for your business. Because of this constant *incentive* they spend millions of dollars every year on research and development to put out the best possible gasoline at the lowest possible price.

2. $285 per shareowner. $11,444,259 is a lot of money but it was divided among Union Oil Company's 40,093 shareowners. And our largest single shareowner has less than 1% of the stock.

3. $70,920. That's why in most industries today you have to pool the money of *a lot of people* under legal agreements known as corporations. Very few *individuals* could finance the "tools" required by heavy industry.

4. 13%. We do over 22 times our 1910 volume. But we have a smaller percentage of the total business—mainly because the oil industry is far more *competitive*. There are many more oil companies competing for the business today than there were in 1910.

UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17, 1890

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles 17, California.

MANUFACTURERS OF ROYAL TRITON, THE AMAZING PURPLE MOTOR OIL

Pioneers who assembled to enjoy the exhilarating hospitality of Hudson Drake and his morale builders, and to hear Cy Rubel conduct the shortest annual meeting in annual meeting history. Pouring for Hudson were such adept performers on the other side of the mahogany as Elmer Wycoff whose favorite lunch is corned beef and cribbage; Chuck Ball, the affable forward end of the Ball & Black institution; Frank "The Flying Dutchman" Lortscher, lead man of the local purchasing agents; Bill Bates, the very modest but highly accomplished drilling chief of Shell Company; Don Pinnell, the Union Pacific Railway magnate; Rudy Schweitzer, the tall, pleasant, Southwest Exploration ambassador; Dave Carnahan, the flying fish fisherman from Emsco; Bill Chonette of The Texas Company, not to be confused with Bill Chonette of Shell Company who is only his brother; Lee Laird, the Baash-Ross sales chief with the infectious smile; and Glen Pitts, the Republic Supply lad who is making a lot of friends for himself and his company around these parts by simply being a right guy.

There may have been more engaged in the foregoing exercises and if so, our profound apologies for failing to mention them and our sincere thanks for their contribution to a lovely evening. Others who helped to make this convocation one of unalloyed pleasure were Charlie Reichert, the National Supply arranger extraordinary who, of course, can always be depended upon to do a top job of anything he tackles; W. O. "Andy" Anderson, the Oil Tool Corporation biggie, who is the metaphorical groundkeeper of the PPP ball park; Ken Faulkner, the Wildcat thespian, who is transportation chief of the PPP; Jim Hughes, entertainment chairman, and presidential nominee of the LA Chapter Nomads; Tal Ledbetter, the beaming hospitality chairman who gave out with some mighty high class beaming; and Ed Stroud, the John Barrymore of the Wildcats who, with his signer-uppers, was highly complimented by the recipients of "old timer" identification badges and at the same time was besieged by non-recipients to know how come. The old-timer badge is certainly a popular idea.

HE PHOTOGRAPHS MOUNTAIN GOATS

Ted Fisher is a native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, a village that was very popular with radio and TV comedians until Bob Hope discovered Cucamonga. After learning the fundamentals of business administration at Penn College and the University of Iowa, he migrated to Pasadena and became assistant manager of the Oak Knoll branch of what later turned out to be the Security First National Bank. In 1936 he gave up banking and began prospecting for oil in Kern County, and after several years of that, attached himself to the El Tejon refinery as comptroller and assistant secretary. When El Tejon was later purchased by Douglas Oil Company, Ted was in the army helping to bring World War II to a successful conclusion. He returned to the Valley in late 1945, sold his El Tejon refinery interest, and when he had looked around for a spell, purchased the Palomar refinery in Fruitvale, just west of Bakersfield.

Today Palomar is a completely independent entity with a throughput of about 1300 barrels a day, from which it manufactures road oils, asphalts, lubricants, and diesel oils. The crude is furnished by various Kern County operators and Palomar refined products are widely used in the Bakersfield area. The firm also exports considerable quantities of refined products to such countries as Mexico, India, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Greece. And, in addition to its refining interests, Palomar is active in production, and has a small fleet of trucks engaged in the transportation end of the business.

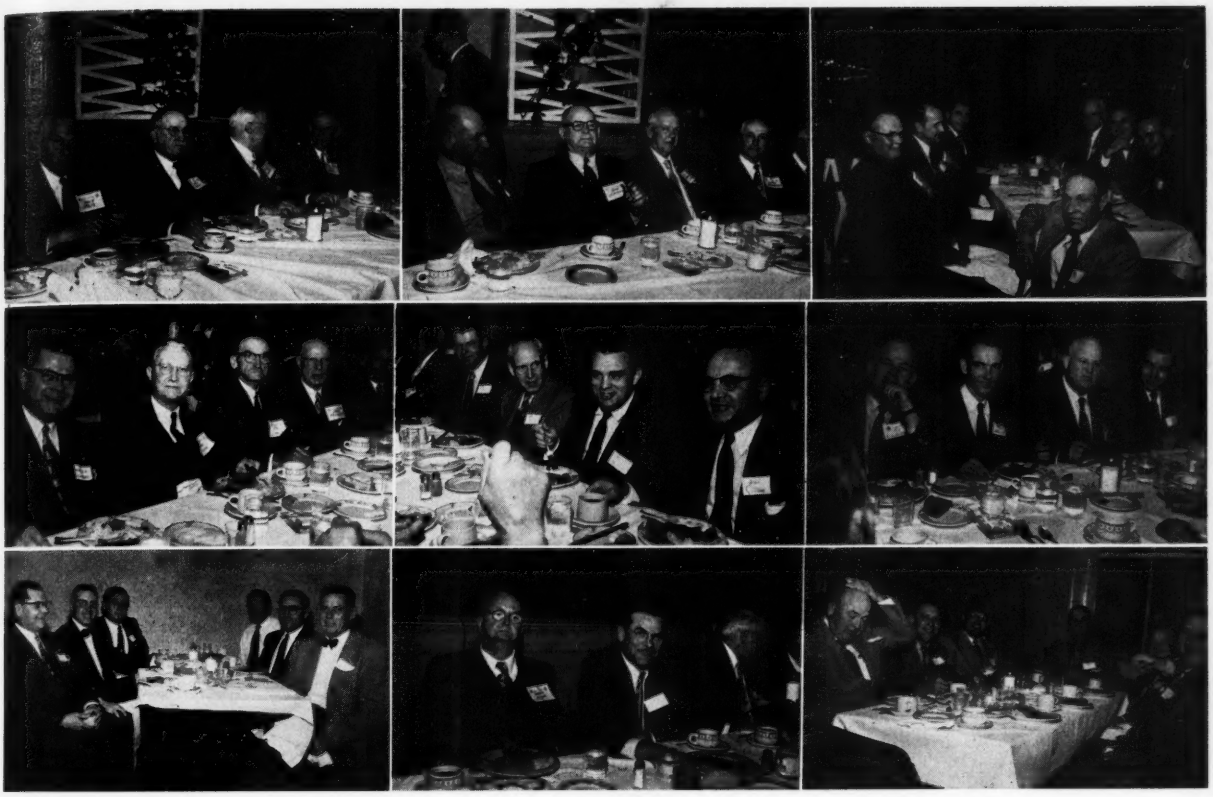
In his moments of leisure, Ted Fisher, the chief director of this multiple enterprise, has two consuming hobbies—photography and golf. He is exceedingly proud of a shot of some mountain goats he once snapped in Wyoming. He doesn't say so exactly but we suspect that he ran into the mountain goats after slicing wide of the fairway. We personally have often golfed ourself into that sort of territory. Ted has also recently blossomed into a skilled equestrian, mostly so that he can keep up with his son, Gary, who rides his own pony with the savoir faire of a Canadian mountie. The Fishers, Ted Katheryn, and Gary, live out near the Stockdale Golf and Country Club, of which Ted is a member, and on which we are told by a local geologist he has done some amazing exploratory work.

Among celebrities glimpsed at this affair were Jake and Julius Lehman, the latter in excellent voice, and his rendition of the Old Apple Tree improving remarkably with the years; Ed Stearns, the intrepid big game fisherman and hunter; John Augsburger, the Kobe perforation chap, and Joe Siegel from the same institution, back from the east, sporting a new Cad; A. E. Fowks, the illustrious daddy of Al and Ernie; Ralph Putman, old time Union Oiler and a fellow Glendalian; Al Tietze, widely known and much admired retired Standard Oiler; Bill Sutherlen, another noted chap from Chevron hostelry, whose name was changed from Sutherland to Sutherlen by an illiterate immigration inspector on Ellis Island; R. E. "Daddy" Kline, the OWS pioneer who never misses a PPP gathering although he is creeping up on 90; Paul Andrews, the soft voiced Signal Oil & Gas engineer whose work as historian for the organization has been of a high order; and Julius Dietzel, the friendly Baash-Ross Montebellan.

Also there were Frosty Martin whose experience in the oil business began shortly after Columbus discovered America; Frank Dinger, erstwhile Union Tool engineer who is said to have developed the first really workable jars; C. J. McLaren, the colorful Hugheses Tool rep; Hans Ross, with whom we joined in a raucous rendition of Yingle Bells; F. C. Ripley, Sr., former CCMO higher up; Tom Hickey, the lovable Hibernian who came to Los Angeles via Coalinga; Neil Norris, pioneer driller and former Loffland Bros. executive; Fred Weaver, the dapper National Supplier who used to lunch at LAAC and chuckle in his sleeve at our awkward efforts to emulate Willie Hoppe; Liberty Lin Little who knows and is known by everybody in the oil business; Dave Faulkner, the Mr. Big of the equipment industry, being affectionately greeted by practically everyone in the place; and Babe Doyle, the Hydril hotshot, whose domino acumen is sharper than a two-edged sword.

That colorful chap from Baghdad by the Bay, Ham Bell, was also much in evidence. Ham is an artist, a connoisseur of fine wines, and one of our better drillers to boot. Then there were Bert Kelly, the person-

CANDID SHOTS TAKEN AT P.P.P



able Richfield purchasing chief; E. R. "Stan" Stanley, the eminent consultant and gin rummy expert; the pleasing Chiksan duo, Dick Winder and Joe Schlarb; Ted Sutter, looking not a day older although he had just been given a 30 year pin by R. C. Baker; Ralph Connor, the Long Beach sky pilot; Hearn Paschall, the H. C. Smith export whiz; Dr. Carl Mone who dashed down from Bakersfield for the occasion; Tom Hastings who could easily be a first cousin to Babe Doyle; H. B. Mercer, the quiet mannered Texas Co. chap from Santa Paula; Rudy Hartmann, all the way from Santa Maria and looking fresh as the proverbial daisy; Jerry Rusk, our fraternity brother from down Vernon way; and his fraternity brothers, By Landis and Bill Bettis; and M. O. Johnston, newly elected director of the PPP, one of our favorite story tellers.

We have a faint recollection of seeing John Flanagan and Norm Andrew, also from the Johnston Testers staff. Bill Tetsch, the Terminal executive was on deck, looking as suave as ever; Don Grubbs, the OWS top man, and Dick Von Hagen, another pair of newly elected PPP directors; George Matter, the Homco biggie, a freshly initiated Nomad; Ben Anderson, the Continental production chief, sent here from Texas to introduce the game of Bouré; C. H. "Buck" Buchanan, the eminent Emsconian, a scion of a noble house; Jack Freeman, the Bethlehemite, one of Hud Drakes better aides; and Ray Leasure, the Byron Jackson nightingale, who with the help of Cliff Divelbiss, showed some very fine color shots of the Santa Maria party which we hope can be shown again under slightly more favorable circumstances. There were hundreds more, all lovely people, but space is limited and our memory isn't what it used to be, so here we must end and begin foraging in other fields.

Hardly had we recovered from the PPP affair when the D & D cocktail party swooped down on us and before we quite realized what was going on, we were once more hopelessly engulfed. By way of advice to other mere males, however, we might say that if there comes a time when you must be engulfed, by all means have it done by the D & D, it is a most enjoyable experience. This delectable congregation of bosses and secretaries took place in the Golden State Room of the Statler Hotel which is probably a pretty swanky place, but we didn't see it. We were much too busy flitting here and there; absorbing the odd jolts of nectar that were handed to us by sundry obsequious but insistent gentlemen; and exchanging small talk with the devastating assembly of lovelies. We were never much of a ladies' man, being more of the big, rugged, muscular type that wears boxing gloves and turtle-neck sweaters, but we must confess that we found ourselves particularly at home and wonderfully entertained at this "delightsome frolic," as Ivor Brown would probably have called it.

As a member of the press (hoots and cat calls), we were invited to this lacey whingding by the extremely easy to look at secretary of Kobe's Les Wold, to wit, Angela Dusek, publicity chairman of the D & D Club, and we can't imagine anyone who would add more to the appearance of a chair. Anyway, hav-

ing first paid our respects to Angela, we forthwith began the circulatory ambling for which we have become notorious, and before the evening was far sped had met more good looking secretaries than we knew existed, and had accumulated more inside information than Winchell. Had the pleasure of saying hello to Blanche Kelley, the attractive and capable gal who is given principle credit for the origin of the western D & D movement, and is currently vice president of the national organization. Blanche keeps Sam Grinsfelder, the Union veep, apprised of his appointments.

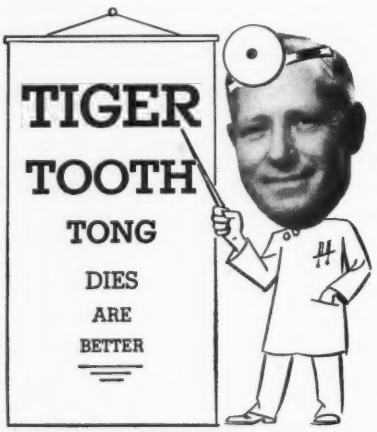
Thereafter, things happened so fast and so frequently that we are not sure of anything excepting that we had a dandy time. Among those with whom we accidentally caught up during the evening were Evelyn Mosher, the petite prexy of the D & D Club, who escorted Honolulu's Howard Smith; Katherine Livada, first vice president, and Glen Camblin, the Tret-O-Lite emulsion buster; Helen Edwards, a Wilshire beauty, with Maury Machris, former Wildcat chairman; Alba Gleason, one of the founders and builders of D & D, and one of its most popular members, with Ed Millett, Jr., of CNGA; vivacious Lorraine Rich, and John Peirce from WOGA; Ruth Forisch and W. L. "Mat" Matjasic from Honolulu Oil Corp.; June Dreghorn, a ray of sunshine from Sunray Oil Co., with Bob Smith, famed authority on liens, laches, and estoppels; lovely Ruby Root, the unusually decorative and intelligent Richfielder, with Fred Butland; Dorothea Jackson, from Security Engineering, with Ott Hammer or somebody, we just can't remember who or whom; and Arah Hesser, the diminutive Union Oiler with our long time friend, Hubert Ferry.

Then there were Marie Brehm, a right friendly member of the Chevron clan, and the local Standard Oil chief, George O'Brien; Isabel Hill, another Union Oiler, and Basil Kantzer, the widely acclaimed etcher and ceramist; capable Jeannette Funston and Howard Pyle, the popular Monterey Co. prexy; Lucile Lyle, the gracious Bankliner with top man, Lloyd Aubert; Zola Flesher and Henry Paulsen, the noted Nineteener from the same institution; Dorothy Johnson, charter member, and George McLaren from Standard at Murphy Coyote; Jean Ivens and Art Stewart, two of the 7600; Joy Whisenhunt and Boyd Mackey from the Flying A rancho; Jean Wood and Leo Metzler, the WOGA historian; Gertrude Putnam and vice president Art Donnelly, one of the more substantial Flying Horsemen; Esther Johnson and Bob Lytle, oil operator and follower of the sport of kings; Helen Shepherd and Paul Andrews of Signal Oil & Gas Company; and Mildred Taylor and Carl "The Great" Zamlock, also from Signal Oil & Gas Co. Carl has the ceilings of most of the Los Angeles hotels papered with playing cards by this time so he is now working on the Statler.

But, shucks, we have more to say than we have space to say it in, and we still have lots of important people, male and female, left over, so here we go with names only of some others we remember seeing: Mable Woodbridge and Cy Rubel; Elsa Class and Lon Cartwright; Annis Tulley and Charlie Perkins; Martha Gallagher and Ed Bartosh; Hortense Oechsle and Andy Edmondson; Minnie Hockett and Jay Kimmel; Verna Vinner and Jack Shea; Marie Dellinger and Harry Hennessy; Bea Landry with Homer Steiny and Ike Holston; Beatrice Butson and Earl Zeller; Martha Hoch and Jimmy Hopkins; Dorothy Brown and Warren Hillgren; Betty Goritz and John Funk; Phidalia McCarthy and Roland Swayze; Virginia Beaton and Johnny Templeton; Joan Oakholt and Lowrie Wadsworth; Jean Cummings and Elmer De Maris; Mary Arine and Joe Le Prince; and Bruce Robinson, Doug Kingman, and Charlie Gandaubert, apparently unattached but not likely.

Then there were Lucile Hazzard with John Conway and Bud McGurty; Blanche Olson with Ed Doell and Harold Radar; Kay Kraer with Jim Bailey and John Ruth; Bobby Roberts and Dick Smith; Grace Tucker and Larry Liedholm; Ruth Dutcher and Paul Ottoson; Joan McClintock and Carroll Wagner; Bee Carmichael with Curtis Johnson and Milt Whitaker; Ted Grant with Klaus Van der Weg and Dave Hobson; Lucille Walker and Vern Bellman; Florene Heerdt and Gordon Campbell; Evelyn Schranz and Vic King; Evelyn Pillsbury and John McKenzie; Denzel Waltz and Bob Paul; Nina Cole and Don Wood; a cutie named Charlotte and Jim West; Evelyn Gleason and Max Taves; Irene Pillsbury and Ed Elliott; Carmen Arzac with Howell McDaniel and Ken Corman; Florence Steele and Bob Gentry; Paula Powell and Bob Leech; Jackie Bedford and Lawrence Newman; Joan Roche and Bill Croghan; Betty Hunt and Dick Sternberg; Ann Delporte and Orin Gilbert, and so on and so on **ad infinitum.**

This book isn't quite big enough to go into a dissertation on each of the 600 or more people who were present. We would like to say, however, before winding up that by every measure the D & D cocktail party was one of the nicest gatherings of the year and to Katherine Livada, the party chairman, Evelyn Mosher, Angela Dusek, Ann Ketchum, and all the others who helped to make it so, our heartiest congratulations and our sincere thanks for a thoroughly diverting evening.



If you can read the first two lines—don't worry!

Just call old Doctor Eubanks and say "Tiger Tooth." ★ His diagnosis will be that your *eyes* are okay—your *head* does *not* need to be examined—and you *won't* have any tong men injured from having tong dies slipping on hardened wear subs or tool joints. ★ Especially if you're using 'em in Web Wilson Tongs with the "Spiral" hinge pin arrangement that is years ahead in strength, safety and easy operation. ★ The name is Jess Eubanks; the phone is Miller 3-6767, at 1641 North Ventura Avenue, in Ventura-by-the-sea!

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Personalities IN THE NEWS

U.O.P. Honors Memory of Dr. Ipatieff

The V. N. Ipatieff Research Professorship in Organic Chemistry has been established at Northwestern University by Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Illinois, it has been announced by Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, university president.

According to the terms of the gift, the company plans to grant the university $25,000 a year for the professorship. The initial grant is for three years.

The professorship is named in honor of Professor Vladimir N. Ipatieff, the late internationally famous research chemist, who was director of chemical research at Universal and director of the High Pressure and Catalytic Laboratory at the Northwestern Technological Institute.

Professor Ipatieff, who was 85, November 21, had been called "one of the world's most outstanding chemists of all time" by the American Chemical Society which awarded him the Willard Gibbs medal in chemistry in 1940. He passed away November 29, following a short illness.

The Russian-born scientist devoted much of his time in recent years to the training and encouragement of young American chemists and aiding the cause of democracy through chemical research.

For instance, Dr. Ipatieff and Dr. Vladimir Haensel, one of his former students who is now coordinator of cracking research at Universal, while working together discovered triptane during World War II. This 100-octane, high-speed gasoline was credited with giving Allied planes superiority over German planes during a crucial period of the war.

Professor Ipatieff, holder of a hundred U. S. patents and author of scores of scientific publications, personally contributed more than $56,000 to Northwestern toward the establishment of catalytic and high pressure laboratories, and initiated the $3,000 Ipatieff Prize in Chemistry to be awarded every three years by the American Chemical Society to a chemist under 40 years of age.

It was in 1936 that Professor Ipatieff was denounced by the Soviet Academy as a "hireling of the capitalists" for his refusal to return to Russia. He had been a Lieutenant General in World War I under the last Czarist regime and was retained as a chemist by the Soviets. He was awarded highest honors for his scientific work by both groups.

Known as the "father of modern catalysis" which he discovered in 1901, Professor Ipatieff received many international honors, the most recent having been received this year from the French government.

Universal has supported research at Northwestern for a number of years through creation of fellowships in chemistry and other grants.

W. J. Bailey, Jr., western head of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, is conducting a survey to determine long-range natural gas fuel needs of Hollywood's television industry. In short that's a new look for video.

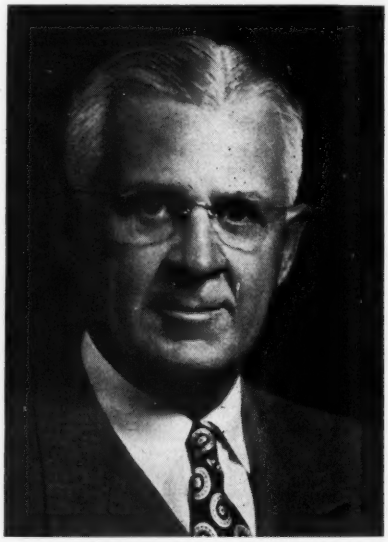
John C. Beck, 57-year-old superintendent of Union Oil's marine terminal at Wilmington, has retired. He joined the company at Avila as a youth of 16 and his course in life has been coincident with tremendous changes in the Southern California petroleum industry. Beck's former foreman, Pierre S. Beaulieu of Long Beach, succeeded him.

Representing Whittier, Oilman Victor H. York is a member of the honorary board of directors of "Who's Who in Los Angeles County," published by Alice Catt Armstrong. Directors represent various communities throughout the county.

Richard Montgomery Passes Away

Richard D. Montgomery, 62, Vice President of Richfield Oil Corporation, passed away on December 10th at his home, 650 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles, following a short illness.

A native of Los Angeles, Mr. Montgomery attended Los Angeles High School and was graduated from the University of California in 1911.



Richard D. Montgomery

A member of a pioneer Los Angeles family, Mr. Montgomery's father and uncle established the Montgomery Brothers Jewelry Company in 1881, early Los Angeles jewelry firm on North Spring Street, later moving to Fourth and Broadway and Seventh and Hope Streets.

Mr. Montgomery was married to Mabel Alice Phelps, a Los Angeles girl. Besides his widow, he leaves his mother, Mrs. George Montgomery; two brothers, Chester A. Montgomery of this city and Munro D. Montgomery of Tucson, Arizona; one daughter, Elizabeth M. Strohminger; and one son, Richard Montgomery II, a freshman in college; and four grandsons, John, Douglass,

Robert and Peter Collier.

A member of the American Petroleum Institute, the California Club, the Beach Club, the Men's Garden Club of Los Angeles, and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Entered the oil business upon graduation from college with a degree in mining engineering. Associated with independent companies operating in the Maricopa and Taft areas in Kern County until 1913. Engaged in mining activities in the state of Durango, Mexico, from 1913 until 1916, when he joined Standard Oil Company of California.

Remained with Standard for ten years, serving successively as field engineer in Whittier, resident engineer in Bakersfield, engineer in charge of development in South America with operations in Brazil, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Joined Richfield in 1926 as head of the Land & Lease Department. Assumed charge of production, land and engineering in 1931 and continued in that capacity until 1937 when he became Manager of the Exploitation Department, handling drilling, production and gas department operations. Elected a Vice President of Richfield Oil Corporation in April, 1951.

A strong advocate of petroleum conservation. Some of the earliest applications of scientific and technological developments in the prevention of waste and the conservation of oil and gas in the West were adopted and executed under his supervision and direction.

Tyler F. (Bud) Woodward, president of Southern California Petroleum Corporation at Los Angeles, returned from Egypt by plane in time to spend Christmas at his Santa Monica residence.

James B. Black, Pacific Gas and Electric Company president, has been elected a director of Chemical Bank & Trust Company. Black also is a director of Shell Oil Company, United States Steel Corporation, Southern Pacific Company, Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, He makes headquarters in San Francisco.

Jim Wiseman Elected President of Fluor of Canada

The Fluor Corporation, Ltd. of Los Angeles, California, engineers, constructors, and manufacturers for sixty-three years in the petroleum and allied chemical industries, as well as heavy industry; has announced the activation of the Fluor Corporation of Canada, Ltd., a Federal corporation. After January 1, 1953, this new firm will occupy permanent offices in the Manufacturers' Life Building in Toronto, Ontario.

Jim Wiseman

J. P. Wiseman, who formerly served as Vice President and Director of Sales of the parent company, has been elected President of the Canadian firm. John G. Marshall, formerly Chief Engineer of the Fluor Corporation, Ltd., has been elected Vice President in Charge of Engineering, and D. H. White from Fluor's Chicago office is being transferred to Toronto and will handle the sale of Fluor's manufactured products throughout Canada. George B. Foster of the legal firm of Foster, Hannen, Watt & Stikeman, Montreal, is a director and also the general counsel for the Canadian affiliate.

Engineering, design and material procurement on all new projects to be constructed by Fluor in Canada will be handled by The Fluor Corporation of Canada, Ltd. This firm is currently engaged in the engineering, design and construction of facilities for Shell Oil Company at Vancouver, and Imperial Oil, Ltd. at Regina, as well as the installation of numerous cooling towers throughout Canada.

Fluor also maintains manufacturing facilities for prefabricated cooling towers at Vancouver, B. C. and a district office at Calgary, under the supervision of P. D. Mellon, formerly an officer of the Canadian Western Gas Company.

Hays Named Director of Kilsby Inc.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of Perry Kilsby Inc. held Saturday, December 6, 1952, Mr. William H. Hays of San Marino, California, was elected to the Board of Directors to succeed Mr. H. C. Strader.

Mr. Hays was selected by the stockholders of the Company to represent the employee stockholders of the company on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Hays has been in the employ of Perry Kilsby Inc. since 1948 and is also a member of the Pension Trust Committee of the Company.

Shell Announces Major Organizational Changes

Major organizational changes due to Shell's expanding exploration and production operations were announced recently by S. F. Bowlby, vice president, Los Angeles.

E. W. Masters, in addition to continuing his duties as area production manager, was named executive assistant to the vice president.

F. R. Schmieder was appointed general superintendent of Shell Oil Com-

E. W. Masters

pany's western production operations. He will headquarter in Los Angeles.

R. R. Robison succeeds Schmieder as San Joaquin division production manager in Bakersfield, and J. E. Gallagher, now superintendent in Bakersfield, replaces Robison as Coastal division superintendent at Ventura.

In the company's Los Angeles Basin division, P. E. Lehr has been appointed division production manager at Long Beach. Other assignments within the Los Angeles Basin division include the appointments of R. A. Malott, formerly drilling foreman, to Brea district superintendent, and D. K. Stewart, formerly production foreman, to Long Beach district superintendent.

K. T. McCamman, production foreman at Bakersfield, has been transferred to the company's Coastal division as superintendent of the Ventura district.

Faulds Appointed Vice Pres. of H. C. Smith

H. C. Smith, President of H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co., recently announced the appointment of E. K. Faulds as vice president and treasurer. Mr. Faulds joined the company in 1949 as assistant controller, and was later promoted to controller and assistant treasurer.

Born in New Brunswick, he is a Registered Industrial and Cost Accountant (Canada); a member of the Controllers' Institute of America, and the National Association of Cost Accountants. Prior to his joining H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co., Mr. Faulds was chief cost accountant with one of the leading pump manufacturers for the oil industry.

E. K. Faulds

Wm. Shanley Passes Away

Funeral services were held November 22 at Pasadena, California for William B. Shanley, West Coast representative for Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Illinois.

Wm. B. Shanley

Mr. Shanley had been with Universal for more than 22 years, joining the company on June 10, 1930, immediately following his graduation from the University of Notre Dame where he received a M.S. degree in chemical engineering.

During his years with Universal, Mr. Shanley was particularly active in the operation of polymerization, isomerization, and alkylation units. His activities with these units took him into all parts of the world. During World War II he served on the alkylation subcommittee of the Aviation Gasoline Advisory Committee and as a result was concerned with the operation of alkylation plants throughout the United States.

In recent years he was assigned to special administrative work with Universal on the West Coast.

Mr. Shanley passed away November 19, following an illness which had lasted almost a year. He is survived by his widow, Winifred, and three daughters, Nancy, Mrs. Katherine Byrne, Mrs. Mary Hayes, and four grandchildren.

Nomads December Meeting

China and the Korean situation was the subject of a hard-hitting talk by Maj. Gen. Arthur Worton of the Marines at the December meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads, Monday, December the 8th. The General, now on inactive status, was for a time Chief of Police and later Commissioner of Police of Los Angeles. He served for fifteen years in China and, speaking the language, really knows the country. With this knowledge and his later experience in the Pacific during World War II, he brought out facts pertaining to the present conflict in Korea that are little known.

The results of a poll taken of the membership on the most desirable date to hold the Regular Chapter Meeting was read by the president, Bill Wilson of Web Wilson Oil Tools, Inc. and showed that the Second Wednesday of the month continued to be the favorite time, with adjustments made for important conflicts such as the International Petroleum Exposition and A.P.I. meeting in Chicago.

Nominations for officers for the year 1953 were then made, the following being placed in nomination by the Nominating Committee:—

President, Jas. D. Hughes of Lane-Wells Company

Vice President, John H. Flanagan of Johnston Testers, Inc.

Secretary, W. H. Sargent of Sargent Engineering Corp.

Treasurer, R. W. Craig of National Supply Company

Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Schlarb of Chiksan Company.

Asst. Secretary, Vernon Mitchell of Security Engineering Co.

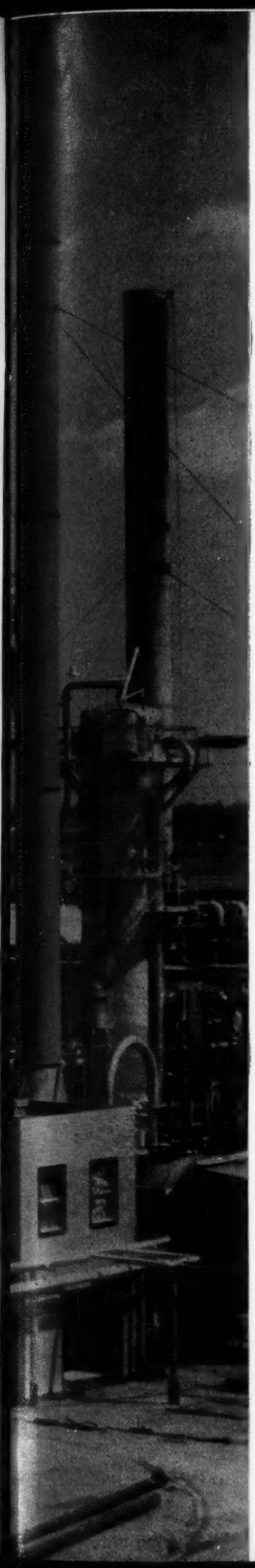
Asst. Treasurer, Leo Cypher of Baash-Ross Tool Co.

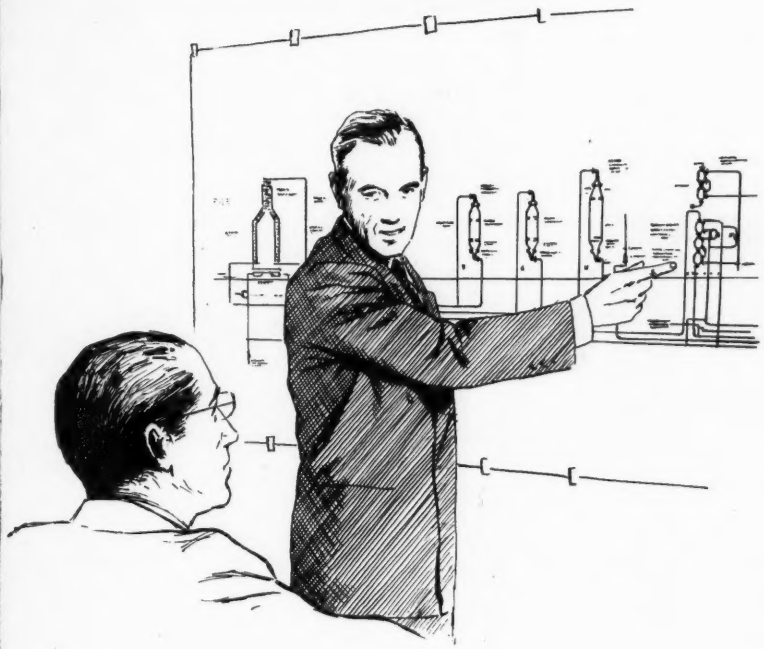
Deputy Sgt.-at-Arms, O. W. Morgan of Oil Well Mfg. Co.

Senior Regent, J. A. Engstrand of Western Geophysical Co.

Junior Regent, W. A. Wilson of Web Wilson Oil Tools, Inc.

Ballots providing for the writing in of other names have been mailed to the regular members of the Chapter to be opened at the Annual Business Meeting on January 14, 1953.





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Universal Service Protects Your Investment through laboratory research . . . pilot plant studies . . . design and engineering . . . construction supervision . . . licensee instruction . . . post on-stream service . . . collateral services.

Marshall Advances At H. C. Smith

H. C. Smith, President of the H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co., has announced the appointment of Arthur S. Marshall as general sales manager in charge of both domestic and foreign sales. For the past 2 years

Arthur S. Marshall

he has been assistant general sales manager. Marshall joined the company in 1936 and the following year was appointed foreman of the heat treating plant. He attended school at the Los Angeles City College in 1937 and at California Institute of Technology in 1938, studying special metallurgical courses. He was made foreman of the welding plant in 1941. In November, 1949 he was appointed general service manager of the company. Marshall is an active member of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Society for Metals. During the period Marshall was general service manager, he spent considerable time in all the major oil fields in the United States and Canada, which gave him a thorough knowledge of nearly all known drilling conditions.

Raymond L. Boyer, head of plastics and high polymer research for Dow Chemical Company at Midland, Michigan, has arrived in Los Angeles for assignment to a new post. In the future he will divide his time at the company's plants in the Los Angeles area and the Dow Laboratory in Pittsburg, California.

Shell Oil Company Appoints New Vice President

Paul L. Kartzke has been appointed a vice president of Shell Oil Company, it was announced recently by H. S. M. Burns, president. In his new capacity, he will continue to direct Shell's search for new oil reserves and the production of oil and gas in western Canada, with headquarters in Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Kartzke has been exploration and production manager for Shell Oil Company in the Calgary area and vice president of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd.

He joined Shell in 1935 as a junior engineer in Ventura, Calif., shortly after his graduation from California Institute of Technology, where he received his Master's Degree in civil engineering. After serving in various positions of increasing responsibility in the California oilfields, he was promoted to the post of division manager in the Rocky Mountain area in 1948, where he was in charge of Shell's exploration campaign in the Williston Basin.

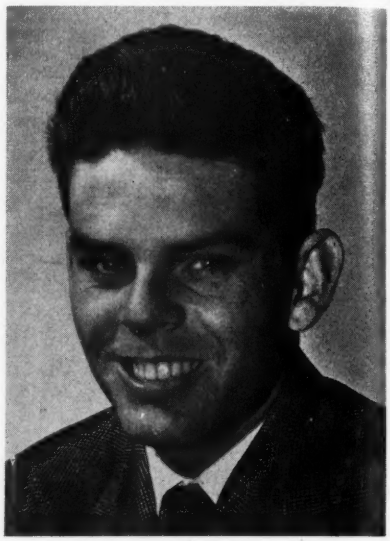
Among the operations under Mr. Kartzke's direction are the Jumping Pound gas field in Alberta and the gas treatment plant recently erected there for extracting sulfur and processing natural gas for home and industrial use.

W. S. S. Rodgers, chairman of The Texas Company, announced in New York that R. F. Baker, vice president in charge of domestic production, had been elected executive vice president. Baker has been with the company since 1916. E. R. Filley, general manager of the domestic producing department, was elected a vice president in charge of domestic production, with headquarters in New York. Filley joined the company in 1914.

Benjamin M. Basham is on his 31st year of service with Shell Oil Company. He started at the Wood River refinery as a Dubbs gauger. Leaving there as a stillman, he was transferred to the Wilmington refinery division in a comparable capacity. He arrived at the Southern California plant in February of 1926. He assumed his present day duties of shift supervisor in March, 1945.

Wichita Falls Foundry & Machine Co. Appoints District Sales Engineer

An announcement has just been made by Wichita Falls Foundry & Machine Co. of the appointment of Larry McDowell to the position of district sales engineer in California.



Larry McDowell

Wichita Falls Foundry & Machine Co. manufactures the "Wichita Air Tube Clutch," "Wichita Centrifugal Pump," Wichita Air Tube Catheads" as well as other allied items built by this manufacturer at Wichita Falls, Texas. All of these items are currently being used on Wilson Drilling Rigs as well as other makes of rigs.

Larry McDowell has just returned from a trip to the factory and reports that the Air Tube Clutch is being used on machinery in the manufacture of defense items but that ample stocks will be available for oil industry needs.

Larry may be contacted at Power Rig & Equipment Co., west coast distributors for Wichita Falls Foundry and Machine Co. Their offices and plant are located at 3001 Cherry Ave., Long Beach, California. Phone Long Beach 407-935 or ZEnith 3851.

Dr. F. A. Nickell, consulting geologist of Pasadena, has returned from a tour of Europe and the Middle East. He is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology. For several years he was head geologist for the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

DAY OR NIGHT

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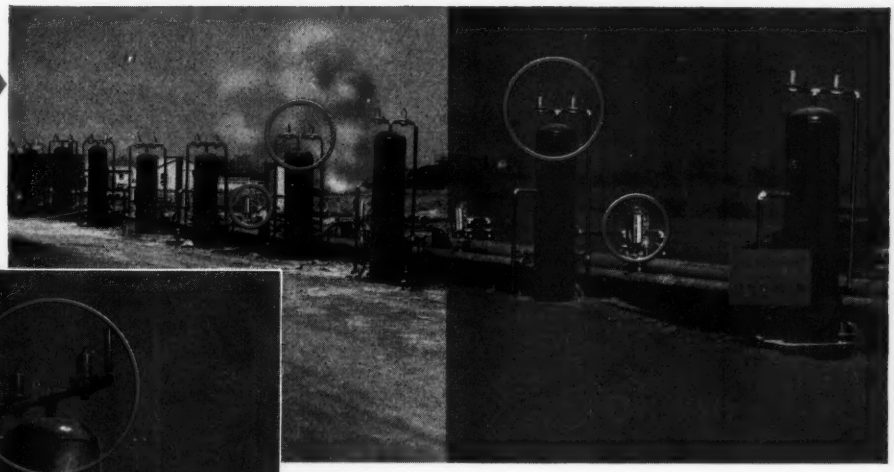

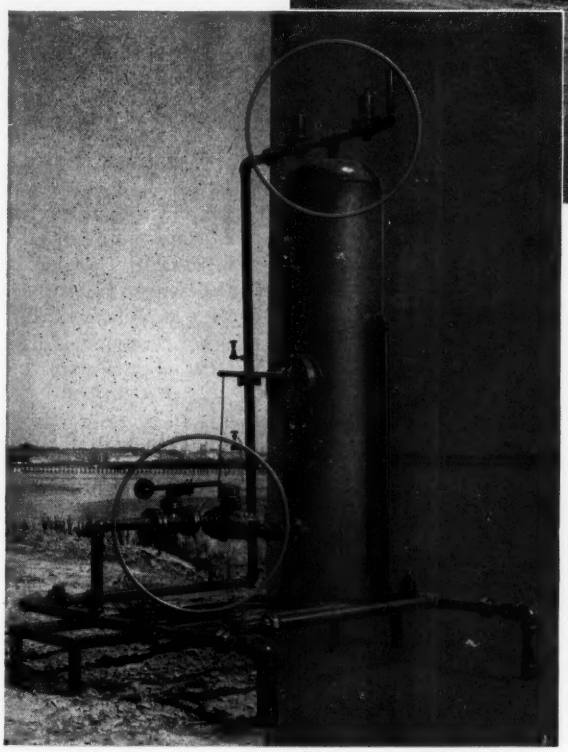

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With Drilling Contractors

Al Dysart, Dave Smith, Chuck Kemp, Al Sturman and Lee White of Brown Drilling Company of Long Beach, have wound up their initial stint in western Australia, where they successfully unloaded and stored at Learmonth Gulf all the modern equipment necessary to support an extensive drilling campaign. Seismic crews continue to work in Australia and a location is likely to be staked shortly after the first of the year. These same members of the Brown organization plan to return to the kangaroo country at that time. In the meantime, Al Dysart is on a tour of South America, including Caracas, Maracaibo, Venezuela; Barranquilla, Bogota, Colombia; and Talara and Lima, Peru.

"Profit sharing is the highest type of advanced business management practice, and it will be the keynote of successful operation in the future under the American system of free enterprise." Thomas P. Pike, president of the Thomas P. Pike Drilling Company at Los Angeles emphasized this in a recent speech before students of St. Peter's College of Industrial Relations in Jersey City. He mentioned that during the past five years, since Pike Drilling adopted profit sharing, the company has paid out more than $245,000 in addition to standard wages to an average of 138 employees. In the same period, he said, production and profits have risen sharply.

Last rites for Jesse C. Douglas, veteran San Joaquin Valley drilling contractor, were held at Greenlawn Chapel, Bakersfield. Among many other drilling successes, Douglas drilled the discovery well in the west front area of the Kern River field.

Union Oil Company, one of the country's great integrated organizations to turn over all drilling to contractors, currently has 20 strings of tools active in California. In addition to its field operations in California, contractors are putting wells down for the company in Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Rocky Mountain states and the Williston Basin of North Dakota and Western Canada. It is interesting to recall that Union was incorporated in 1890 and is one of the oldest oil concerns in the United States. The company has scored sensationally in developing and obtaining high gravity reserves in the last decade. An official announcement last May indicated that only about 2,500,000 barrels of oil were produced in California with a gravity lower than 15.9 degrees. Some 23,246,000 barrels in the state were 16 degrees or higher gravity. Total net production in all states for 1951 was 32,007,000 barrels.

Notices to drill new wells filed with the California Division of Oil and Gas for 1952 ran slightly ahead of the 1951 total. The most recent check indicated that notices during the current year topped the 2368 filed last year.

Santa Maria Drilling Company has been commissioned by Louis Cass, Jr., to drill L. & B. No. 77 wildcat on Sec. 31-25s-12e in the Paso Robles area, San Luis Obispo County. Other Santa Maria Drilling present contract jobs include wells for General Petroleum and Standard Oil at Bradley Canyon and work for Union Oil at Cat Canyon.

California drilling contractors apparently are on the road to a record year of activity in 1953 with higher prices for crude oil definitely in sight. Crude oil prices in recent years have obviously discouraged new drilling in the state, particularly wells in the wildcat class. Only with oil prices somewhat in line with rising costs of putting down wells, can the industry be expected to satisfy consumptive demand. R. G. Follis, Standard Oil of California board chairman, said that only by imports of foreign oil to the Pacific Coast during the past six months has a serious shortage of petroleum products in the area been averted. He was addressing a meeting of Southern California business leaders at the Los Angeles Statler.

Gibson Drilling Company is the contract driller on the Atlas Oil Company - William R. Whittaker Company, Neufeld Comm. No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 19-29s-27e, southeast of Rosedale. Tom Fitzgerald is in charge of engineering.

Pacific Drilling Company put down Sierra Oil Company's Farnsworth No. 2, a new fault block producer on Sec. 12-6s-11w at West Newport in Orange County. The Bolsa zone was logged from 2950 to 3000 ft., the A zone from 3080 to 3230 ft. and the B zone was topped at 3425 ft. The new producer is bottomed at 3501 ft. and continues to produce about 160 barrels a day under restrictions. The contractor has reached completion depth with Farnsworth No. 3 on the section. Pacific Drilling is also busy with contract work at Long Beach, Raisin City, Wilmington and other areas.

Acme Drilling Company has a rig contracted to R. E. Bering for Carlson No. 1 well on Sec. 31-2s-10w in the Sansinena area of Los Angeles County. Wally Jeannerett is toolpusher.

St. Anthony Drilling Company is doing the drilling on Gilliland Oil Company and C. O. Davis' S.F. & F.L. Co. No. 10-3 on Sec. 10-25s-18e in the Pyramid Hills area of Kern County.

Coastal and Northern District

Oxnard Test Drilling Ahead

Spudded and drilling ahead in the relatively shallow formations is California Standard's McInnes No. 1 deep test on Sec. 6-1n-21w in the Oxnard field. Marine Drilling Company is putting the well down with a contract rig. This venture probably will have close attention from the drilling industry, which has long been curious as to what may lie in the way of petroleum deep down at Oxnard.

Basolo Test Pumped Water

From the Basolo area in Ventura County comes word that on test The Texas Company's Elkins No. 2 wildcat on Sec. 5-3n-19w pumped water to sump at a rate of 57 barrels a day from plugged depth of 4200 ft. The well went to a total bottom of 4516 ft. At Torrey Canyon, Texaco's Hunter No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 6-3n-18w is digging at 3700 ft.

Simi Well Goes Deeper

With present bottom at 546 ft., Terry Drilling Company is preparing to deepen Tapo No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 13-3n-18w in the Simi area to a possible 6000 ft. The venture formerly was labeled John McQuaid's Tapo No. 1.

Tehama County Drilling Scene

Superior Oil Company and Buttes Oilfields, Inc., are reported ready to figuratively clasp hands to embark upon a drilling campaign for natural gas in the Corning area of Tehama County. It was about a decade ago when Superior discovered the Corning gas field with a wildcat spewing more than 10,000,000 cubic ft. daily. Last year, Buttes Oilfields opened the South Corning field with comparable yield from an interval immediately above 1600 ft.

Marysville Test Drills

In Marysville-Buttes area in Sutter County, Richfield Oil Corporation at last reports was drilling at 2420 ft. with its Butte Comm. No. C-1 wildcat on Sec. 28-16n-1e.

San Ardo Well Good

General Petroleum Corporation has added an excellent producer in the San Ardo field of Monterey County through the medium of its Orradre No. 9-11 on Sec. 11-23s-10e. Bottomed at 2020 ft., the well is putting out at the rate of 244 barrels of 11.8 gravity oil a day. Orradre No. 137-2 on Sec. 2-23s-10e is set to spud.

South Mountain Test Sidetracked

Drill pipe stuck while the Los Nietos Company was drilling at 990 ft. with its Stewart No. 2 wildcat on Sec. 24-3n-2w in the South Mountain region, Ventura County. It proved a fishing job impossible to complete and as a result the project was sidetracked at 695 ft. to carry the hole on down to objective levels.

Petaluma Try Rigged

Rigged with cable tools, Golden Gate Gas & Oil Development Company is ready to drill its Golden Gate No. 3 wildcat on Sec. 30-5n-6w in the Petaluma area, Sonoma County. Northwest of Petaluma, Santa Rosa Exploration Company's Stephens-Rohnert No. 1 test on Sec. 26-6n-8w is idle at 5800 ft.

Ojai Test Drills Ahead

In the vicinity of Ojai in Ventura County, Gordon W. Phillips continues to drill ahead below 1000 ft. with his Bailey No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 12-4n-23w. At Gaviota, DeWitt Langford's Hollister No. 1 on Sec. 34-5n-33w is idle at 160 ft.

Careaga Test Disappointing

Recovery on test from Western Gulf Oil Company's Careaga No. 2 on Sec. 8-8n-33w in the Careaga area of Santa Barbara County evidently up to now has been on the sub-commercial side. Drilled to a bottom of 4975 ft., the well was hydrafracted.

Maine Prairie Test On Calendar

Before many days, Contractor Hoyt Drilling Company is expected to take the first bite of ground with Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Peters No. 2 gas test on Sec. 4-5n-2e in Solano County's Maine Prairie area. The well is designed as a west extension test and is about 3100 ft. west and 660 ft. north of Amerada's Peters No. 1 producer. The latter was finaled last February at a plugged depth of 5745 ft., after going to a total bottom

The Texas Company's Elkins No. 2 in Shiells Canyon with A. D. Rushing, drilling. Left to right: D. C. Pyle, cathead; E. S. Shankles, racker; E. H. Simmons, derrick; J. L. Thompson, driller. Kneeling: Robert Stone, lead tong.

The Lufkin Line

By VIC FAWCETT

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Vic Fawcett

50th ANNIVERSARY 1902 ★ 1952

of 7381 ft. The Domengine sand was topped at 4949 ft. and the Wineman sand at 5577 ft.

Shiells Canyon Drill Job Works

In Ventura County's Shiells Canyon area, where production first was established more than 40 years ago, The Texas Company has location staked for its W. P. H. Fee NCT-One No. 8 on Sec. 5-3n-19w. On the same section, Harry C. Long is digging at 1367 ft. with his Basolo No. 3-5.

Fillmore Area Leasing Noted

Radiating out from Fillmore into the Sespe and Bardsdale areas has been considerable leasing of available land in recent weeks. Standard of California and Richfield Oil have been prominent participants.

Freeport Try Rigged Heavy

Heavier equipment has been moved to location of Standard Oil's Simms Comm. No. 2 test on Sec. 18-7n-5e in the Freeport area to carry the project on down from present depth of 7149 ft. This Sacramento try is being guided by Brown Drilling Company.

Sulphur Mountain Wildcat All Set

G. Hamilton Beasley's Trane-Hood No. 1 wildcat venture on Sec. 24-4n-22w, north of Sulphur Mountain in Ventura County, is all set to drill in a quest for new oil. Contractor is Holmes Drilling Company.

Santa Clara Test County

Two test wells are still in the preliminary stages in Santa Clara County area. They are The Texas Company's Fossgreen A No. 1 on Sec. 5-8s-2w in the Saratoga area, and P. A. Kinard's K No. 1 on Sec. 8-9s-1w at Moody Gulch.

Goleta Try Due To Spud

Everything is in shape to allow Terminal Drilling Company to begin putting down its Western-Hollister No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 3-4n-29w in the Goleta area. This interesting venture will be carried to destiny under the supervision of McMullen Construction Company, contractor.

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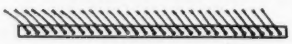

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San Joaquin Valley

San Emidio Test Fades

Fading out of the picture at a redrilled depth of 7025 ft., Richfield Oil Corporation has abandoned its San Emidio A No. 81-29 on Sec. 29-11n-22w in the San Emidio area. The project originally was drilled to 8659 ft.

Los Lobos Well Begins

Kern County's Los Lobos area is the setting for a new drilling job under the banner of Richfield Oil Corporation. The well, No. 57-20 on Sec. 20-11n-22w, is one location north and two west of the company's second completion, CCMO No. 78-20.

Cuyama Valley Test Interesting

Richfield Oil Corporation is nearing the spudding operation with its Howard No. 75-3 explorer on Sec. 3-11n-28w in the San Luis Obispo County part of Cuyama Valley. Considerable interest surrounds the wildcat because it is hunting for oil in an area which a couple of years ago held high favor from a prospect standpoint. Superior Oil Company in that bygone day was putting down its Government No. 18-2 wildcat, which opened up a new Cuyama Valley area by coming in for better than 500 barrels a day. The area, however, failed to live up to expectations by giving further drilling operations many dry holes. The final reckoning was seven small producers put down by Superior and Richfield respectively. Location of the new Richfield test is one-half mile northwest of Superior's discovery well, or approximately. In the Russell Ranch field, Richfield has given up its Sloan A No. 125-25 well on Sec. 25-11n-28w at 3621 ft. A formation test from 3533 ft. and bottom showed a recovery of about 1000 ft. of oily salt water.

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Beer Nose Wells Slated

Paramount Oil Company has programmed three more shallow wells in the Beer Nose field south of Devils Den. They are Beer No. 1-H, No. 1-J and No. 1-K on Sec. 7-26s-19e. The opening of posthole production has been the means of drawing considerable attention to the area.

Temblor Hills Wildcat Works

A Terminal Drilling Company contract rig is moving ahead with Southern California Petroleum Corporation's Jasper-Hagood No. 1 exploratory well in the Temblor Hills. Located on Sec. 18-30s-21e, the venture was last reported drilling at 2289 ft.

Fruitvale Well Drills

Revere Oil and Gas Company's Bush No. 1 well on Sec. 23-29s-27e in the Fruitvale field continues to make hole ahead below 800 ft. The company recently added its Schertz No. 1 on Sec. 6-30s-29e at Edison as a good producer from the Wicker oil sand zone.

Rosedale Test Moving Deeper

One and one-half miles southeast of the Rosedale field, Atlas Oil Company and William R. Whittaker Company, Ltd., are making hole ahead at a depth last reported of 2470 ft. with their Neufeld Comm. No. 1 wildcat. The drill site, on Sec. 19-29s-27e, is slightly less than a mile north of Standard Oil's Shellabarger No. 48 on Sec. 30-29s-27e, which was abandoned last June at 7600 ft.

Paloma Well Has Trouble

The Paloma field's deep test well, Ohio Oil Company's KCL-A No. 72-4 on Sec. 4-32s-26e, is in the throes of a fishing job. Present depth of the ambitious test is 16,495 ft.

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Shafter Area Try Indicated

Land west of Shafter in recent weeks has been marked by leasing operations of some of the larger companies. The Texas Company appears to have garnered between 1400 and 1500 acres there, Continental Oil Company around 500 and Hancock Oil Company about 350 acres. What exactly the leasing life presages is not known definitely, but if the sequel is deep wildcatting no one will be surprised.

North Arvin Test Abandoned

The Henry F. Bloomfield, Trustee, Berge No. 1 on Sec. 4-31s-29e in the North Arvin area has been abandoned after more than a year since the original intention to drill was first filed. The project the first time down went to 5128 ft. and then was redrilled to a bottom of 5082 ft. in granite. Initial operator was Charles B. Behr.

South Belridge Well Abandoned

William Cavanaugh, Paul Wilder & Associates have pulled out of their Miller No. 1 well on Sec. 24-28s-20e in the South Belridge area of Kern County. The well bottomed at 1090 ft., after topping oil sand at 759 ft. B. & L. Production Company are commencing two new jobs in the field. Ellis No. 55-19 and Ellis No. 65B-19 will drill on Sec. 19-28s-21e. The company is headed by E. A. Bender and J. O. Lamb of Bakersfield.

Kern River Field Busy

The Kern River field currently has a number of drilling jobs working at various stages. Mesa Oil and Gas Company is ready to start its Westates No. 1 on Sec. 24-28s-27e and on the same section, D. & D. Oil Company has staked its well No. 7.

West Midway Well Pumping

Oceanic Oil Company's new producer in the West Midway area of San Luis Obispo County known as CCMO No. B-1-2 and located on Sec. 2-32s-22e at last reports was pumping at the rate of 120 barrels of 14.8 gravity oil a day from 2224 ft. Heiser Drilling Company drilled the well. In the county's Crocker Canyon area, British American Oil Producing Company's Richfield-Dodds-Thomas No. 1 exploratory well on Sec. 10-31s-21e continues to probe deeper at 4280 ft. Kellogg Drilling Company is in charge.

Jasmine Test Starts Drilling

One and one-half miles northeast of the Jasmine field in northern Kern County, Pacific Oil & Gas Development Corporation of San Francisco has commenced drilling its Quinn No. 2 on Sec. 14-25s-27e. The well is designed as a basement test.

Tehachapi Test Quits

Daniele Amfitheatrof & Associates' Shomehen No. 1 wildcat venture on Sec. 26-32s-31e in the Tehachapi area of Kern County has been abandoned at 560 ft., after topping granite at the shallow level of only 80 ft.

Ciervo Wildcat Preparing To Drill

Freedom Drilling Company of Freedom is preparing to put down its wildcat well on Sec. 31-15s-11e in the Ciervo Anticline area some 30 miles southeast of Hollister in San Benito County. Freedom is a hamlet not far from Watsonville. In the King City area of the county, Standard of California's San Lorenzo Rancho Fee No. 9-10 on Sec. 33-17s-9e is idle after running water witch. The project, bottomed at 1650 ft., pumped water with a trace of oil on test.

Lost Hills Wells Flow

Universal Consolidated Oil Company, which currently is running two strings of tools in the new Lost Hills shallow field, has commenced drilling its No. 122 and No. 129 on Sec. 18-26s-21e. No. 107 and No. 155 on the section were recently completed at 2590 and 2965 ft. respectively. They were the fourth and fifth flowing wells finaled by the company in the new shallow sector. Initial yield of both wells was around 180 barrels daily. The first trio of wells the company drilled are flowing a total 350 barrels daily. One duster has been drilled on the property.

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Los Angeles Basin

East Richfield Wildcat Drilling

One mile north and east of Richfield Oil's Kraemer lease in Orange County's Richfield field, The Texas Company is drilling ahead at a depth yet inconclusive with its Travis No. 1 on Sec. 30-3s-8w. The company has two other interesting tests in the initial stages in Orange County area. They are Dinkler No. 1 on Sec. 7-4s-9w, northeast of the town of Anaheim, and Mills No. 1 on Sec. 36-3s-11w, east of Buena Park.

Brea-Olinda Well Abandoned

Shell Oil Company's Olinda Fee One No. 100 on Sec. 9-3s-9w in the Brea-Olinda field, spreading over both Orange and Los Angeles County sectors, has been written off at a redrilled depth of 5055 ft. The well on its first trip went to a bottom of 5825 ft.

Leffingwell Test Putting Out Little

The last word from The Texas Company's new producer in the Leffingwell area denoted production was at the rate of 22 barrels of 29.1 gravity oil a day, cutting 56 per cent. The well, known as McNally Ranch B No. 10-1 and located on Sec. 10-3s-11w, is producing from a plugged depth of 9027 ft. Original bottom was 10,000 ft. On Sec. 11-3s-11w, Hathaway Company's Woodward No. 1 is in the preliminary operational stage.

Harbor Property Leased For Drilling

The Los Angeles City Council has approved a lease on Los Angeles Harbor property, adjoining Long Beach, to allow drilling and development. The Council acted on recommendation of its industry and transportation committee and gave the lease to Zephyr Oil Company, which will pay 25 per cent royalty on all oil produced. Just across the city boundary line in the Long Beach area there are oil companies that pay royalties as high as 92 per cent.

Placerita Well Works

Standard of California is about to spud its Placerita No. 17 well on Sec. 6-3n-15w in the Placerita field. Winifred A. Kidson has location staked for Kidson No. 1 well on Sec. 31-4n-15w.

Castaic Test Drilling Ahead

Near the center of Sec. 35-5n-17w and southwest of production already developed in the Castaic field, California Standard, Ted Sterling and Paul Trousdale are drilling in the relatively shallower formations with Villa No. 45.

Seal Beach Wells Starting

Two new drilling jobs are starting in the Seal Beach field, Orange County. They are Standard Oil's San Gabriel No. 45 on Sec. 3 and Continental Oil's Bixby No. 63 on Sec. 11-5s-12w.

Chino Hills Try Abandoned

San Bernardino County's Chino Hills area has recorded a new duster. It was E. J. Champion, R. M. Hemphill and G. W. Schneider's Champion No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 5-3s-8w, which persevered with the drill to an even 1700 ft. without encounter with showings of commercial standards.

Riverside Try Working

In the Riverside area of Riverside County, S. V. Smith has set 8⅝-inch pipe at 200 ft. in his Haskell No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 35-2s-2w.

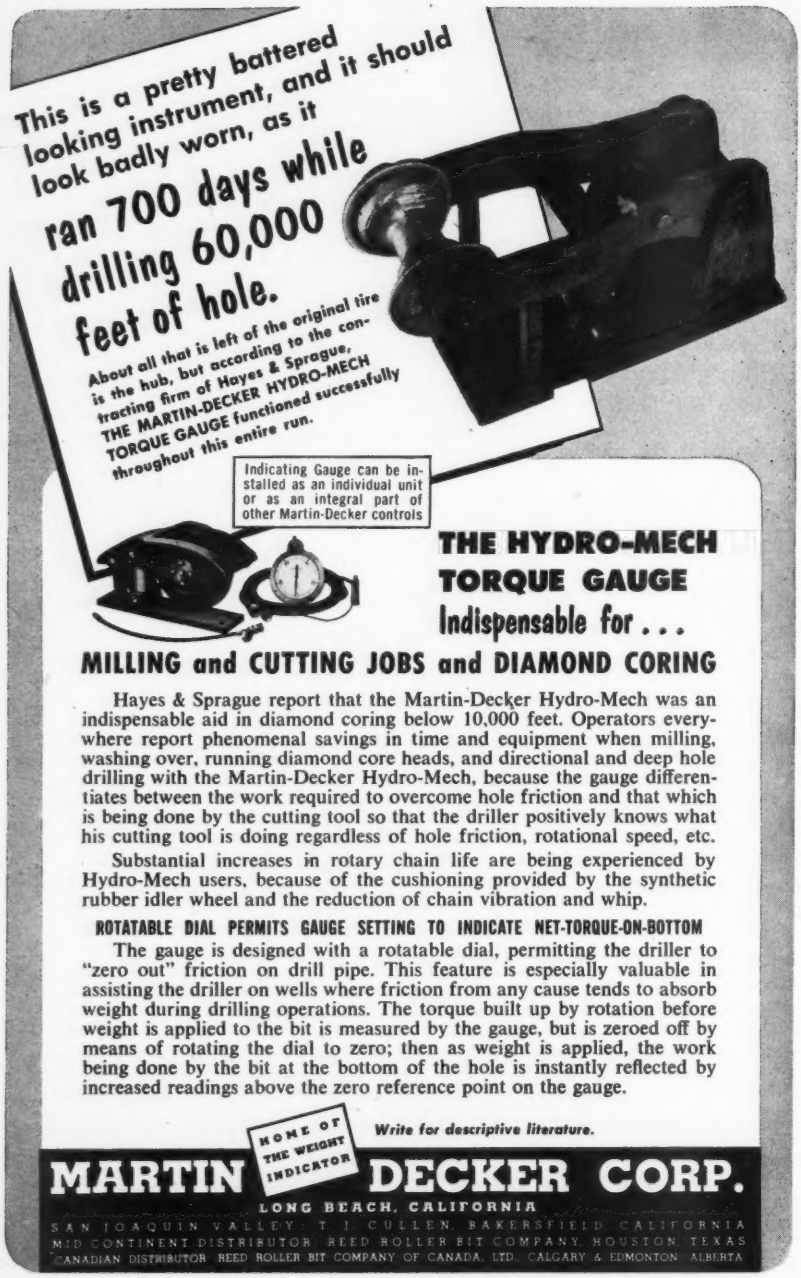
Del Valle Test Drills

Drilling is moving ahead below 2450 ft. in Harry S. Rothschild's Barbour No. 1 test on Sec. 16-4n-17w in the Del Valle area of Los Angeles County. In the Del Valle field proper, Union Oil Company's Lincoln No. 15 on Sec. 16-4n-17w has been completed at 12,868 ft. The last word denoted production was at the rate of 43 barrels of 33.4 gravity crude oil daily, cutting 37 per cent. Gas yield is about 144,000 cubic ft. day.

Sharktooth Test Rigged

All set and ready to go is an interesting wildcat well sponsored by A. J. McGreery of Long Beach on ground about one mile south of production in Kern County's Sharktooth area. The well is known as McGregor No. 1 and is located on Sec. 26-28s-28e. It will look all formations over to a depth approximating 4000 ft.

Richfield Oil Corp.'s Ament 24-36 in the Castaic Hills Field with Robertson-Lee Company drilling contractor. Left to right: R. L. Collins, toolpusher; Hank Crist, driller; Warren Ferr, cathead; Clyde Bishop, lead tong. Kneeling: John Gillis, derrick and Roy Ruth, racker.


This is a pretty battered looking instrument, and it should look badly worn, as it
ran 700 days while drilling 60,000 feet of hole.
About all that is left of the original tire is the hub, but according to the contracting firm of Hayes & Sprague, THE MARTIN-DECKER HYDRO-MECH TORQUE GAUGE functioned successfully throughout this entire run.
Indicating Gauge can be installed as an individual unit or as an integral part of other Martin-Decker controls
THE HYDRO-MECH TORQUE GAUGE
Indispensable for . . .
MILLING and CUTTING JOBS and DIAMOND CORING
Hayes & Sprague report that the Martin-Decker Hydro-Mech was an indispensable aid in diamond coring below 10,000 feet. Operators everywhere report phenomenal savings in time and equipment when milling, washing over, running diamond core heads, and directional and deep hole drilling with the Martin-Decker Hydro-Mech, because the gauge differentiates between the work required to overcome hole friction and that which is being done by the cutting tool so that the driller positively knows what his cutting tool is doing regardless of hole friction, rotational speed, etc.
Substantial increases in rotary chain life are being experienced by Hydro-Mech users, because of the cushioning provided by the synthetic rubber idler wheel and the reduction of chain vibration and whip.
ROTATABLE DIAL PERMITS GAUGE SETTING TO INDICATE NET-TORQUE-ON-BOTTOM
The gauge is designed with a rotatable dial, permitting the driller to "zero out" friction on drill pipe. This feature is especially valuable in assisting the driller on wells where friction from any cause tends to absorb weight during drilling operations. The torque built up by rotation before weight is applied to the bit is measured by the gauge, but is zeroed off by means of rotating the dial to zero; then as weight is applied, the work being done by the bit at the bottom of the hole is instantly reflected by increased readings above the zero reference point on the gauge.
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Castaic Test Work Resumed

T. P. & G. Oil Company, which recently took over and resumed operations at 4828 ft. in the Mary Austin No. 1 wildcat five miles north of the town of Castaic, plans to drill on down to approximately 7000 ft. The test was first drilled in 1950 and was the cause of considerable excitement because of oil showings encountered. These showings were generally held of enough promise to encourage leasing on the Ridge Route as far north as Gorman. At any rate, several conventional trials failed to react with commercial vigor and the well was suspended until the new operator took over the other month.

Montebello Test Drilling

Felix Mallon of Long Beach, who was the proprietor of an oil field supply house when Signal Hill and Santa Fe Springs were in their infancy, is drilling ahead at 3704 ft. with his Montebello wildcat. Known as Castle No. 1, the well is on Sec. 31-1s-11w. Mallon's oil interests now extend both to production and equipment.

Newhall-Potrero Well Drills Ahead

Sunray Oil Corporation's RSF No. 106-5 on Sec. 36-4n-17w in the Newhall-Potrero field of Los Angeles County is drilling at 4000 ft. The company's RSF No. 23 on Sec. 27-4n-17w has suspended operations. Total bottom is 7925 ft., with plug at 7555 ft.

K. D. Brown has been named president of the Southern California Gas Company's Rod and Gun Club for the ensuing year. He succeeded retiring President Gene Cowman. The new slate of officers includes Larry Frohmuth, first vice president; Jack Hill, second vice president; Albert Lukes, secretary; Tek Sakurai, treasurer; and Ralph Brookins, recording secretary.

A farewell dinner was given in Washington by the members of the National Petroleum Council in honor of Interior Department Secretary Chapman, Director of the Petroleum Administration for Defense. Toastmaster was J. Howard Marshall, vice president of Signal Oil and Gas Company. Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the council and head of the Plymouth Oil Company, was the main speaker.

Inland Japan Adds New Oil

Teikoku Oil Company has found oil not many feet below the 200-ft. level in an exploratory well in Horiuchi village on northwest Honshu Island. This marks the first time petroleum had been struck in any inland Japan area. Estimated yield was 30 barrels a day.

Beaumont interests are reported backing a drilling job working near that town. The well is on the Haskell Ranch in San Timeoto Canyon.

Standard Operates Platform Unit

Standard Oil Company of California placed an UOP Platforming unit on stream at its El Segundo refinery early this month. The 12,000 barrel per day unit is the largest Platformer yet placed on stream. Universal Oil Products Company is the licensor of the process.

The California Standard unit operates on a blocked-out basis, producing high octane motor fuel approximately half the time and an aromatic concentrate during the other period. When operating for motor fuel output, the unit will charge approximately 12,100 barrels per day, with a yield estimated at 10,720 barrels of debutanized motor fuel.

On its aromatics run, the Platformer will charge 10,200 barrels per day with an estimated yield of aromatic concentrate of 8,740 barrels. Standard will separate benzene and tuolene from this concentrate through their own facilities.

The unit for California Standard is the 20th Platformer to be placed in operation in a period covering only a little more than three years. Total charging capacity of these units is more than 55,000 barrels per day.

Construction of the unit was handled by Procon Incorporated, Des Plaines, Illinois.

Standard Donates Kerosene Tank Cart

A half-century after its appearance on Los Angeles streets, a kerosene tank wagon once drawn by horses, has been added to the Travel Town exhibit in Griffith Park, Los Angeles. The 450-gallon vehicle, dwarfed beside a modern gasoline truck, was turned over to the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department's transportation by Standard Oil of California executives. George J. O'Brien, vice president, and Kenneth W. Kendrick, Los Angeles district manager of the company, made the presentation.

FOR SALE

NATIONAL EMULSION TREATER, vertical type "C", 6' diameter x 27½' high, 33 PSI working pressure, (API-ASME code), ¼" steel head and shell plates, 500,000 BTU-hr. heating capacity. Treating capacities: 10 to 50 bbls. per hr. oil, 550 to 4000 bbls. per day free water. Weight 16,000 lbs. Price $1900. (complete w/piping, flanges, etc.) f.o.b. 14921 S. Main St., Gardena, Cal. (Rosecrans oil field).

For information, phone Oxford 61146, Whittier, Cal., or write Box 386, Santa Fe Springs, Calif. 1/5b

Superior Oil Reports Earnings

Superior Oil Company of Los Angeles has reported a 1952 net income of $28.13 a share or $11,900,164. This compared with $31.43 earned in 1951 or $13,295,639. The report stated that although the gross income increased $4,063,000 in 1952 it was more than used up by higher costs due mainly to an enlarged search for new oil and increased wages. Superior drilled 155 producing wells and 67 dry holes during 1952, against 150 producing and 61 dusters in 1951. Dry holes made up 30 per cent of the total wells drilled. Net crude oil production for the year totaled 20,717,332 barrels. This was 78,840 barrels more than in 1951.

Mrs. Marie McHenry, the mother-in-law of Los Angeles Oilman Edwin W. Pauley is understood to have received offers from motion picture companies for the title of her song, "Let's Dance Tonight."

Standard Devises Deep Gas Storage

A water-bearing sandstone some 3400 ft. beneath the surface near the company's El Segundo refinery, is being tested by Standard of California as a natural reservoir for the storage of liquefied petroleum gases. A main problem in the marketing of propane and butane, the liquefied gases known as LPG in the oil industry, has been the shortage of adequate storage at economical feasible costs. Storing of these gases above ground costs four to 10 times more than storage for other oil products. LPG products have a highly seasonal demand.

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Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

Wyoming

Sohio Petroleum Co. found some oil showings at its Beaver Rim prospect in Fremont County and was last reported running casing preparing to test the Phosphoria, which was topped at 6903 feet. The test is six miles south of the Sand Draw field and is in 27-31n-95w.

Pure Oil Co. has abandoned its No. 1 Unit in the Schoonover area of Johnson County after failing to find encouraging shows either in the Tensleep or the Madison. The well, in 20-48n-76w, was drilled to the bottom of the Madison at 13,861 feet before abandonment.

The Sheridan Wyoming Coal and Land Co. has abandoned its No. 1 Monarch wildcat in Sheridan County. Although total depth was not immediately announced, the well is reported to have been drilled through the Shannon, which is the producing horizon for Sheridan County's Ash Creek field.

Husky Oil and Wilshire were preparing for further tests of the Frontier zone at their No. 1 Govt. in the The interval to be tested was from Five Mile area of Big Horn County. 9870 to 9880 feet.

Continental Oil Co. was drilling below 12,000 feet at its No. 1 Unit, ne ne sw 24-50n-82w, in Johnson County. The test is along the west flank of the Powder River Basin and is four miles south of Buffalo. The Second Frontier was topped at 11,768 feet.

Two recent completions in the Mesa Verde formation in southern Wyoming have been announced. Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.'s Middle Mountain well was completed for a flow of 119 barrels of crude oil daily and one million cubic feet of gas daily. Mountain Fuel Supply brought in its Trail No. 1 Unit as a gas producer with an initial production of 4,260,000 cubic feet daily. Both wells are in Sweetwater County. Discovery of Mesa Verde production in the area aroused considerable interest this year.

Montana

First Devonian production in the Southwest Richey area of McCone County has been encountered by Shell Oil Co. at its No. 21-33-B-NP, which was brought in for a rate of 177 barrels of oil per day. The well is located at c ne nw 33-22n-48e and the producing zone is at 9185-9260 feet. Shell was continuing to test a wildcat northeast of this discovery and disclosed plans for another wildcat in the area, as well as an extension to the discovery.

In the West Poplar area of Roosevelt County, Ajax Oil encountered a flow of 121 barrels of oil per day from the interval 6172-80 feet. Well is the Wilrich-Ajax No. 1 McDonald, c nw nw 15-29n-50e. Tests also are continuing at the No. 1 McGowan, the discovery well in the area.

A test in the Four Buttes area of Daniels County was being watched closely. This is Los Nietos-Hancock & Signal's No. 1 Nuhring, c nw ne 32-35n-47e. The well was drilled to a total depth of 9272 feet and plugged back to 7580 feet. Operator was preparing to test Devonian, where oil shows were encountered during drilling, with perforations at 7284-7309 feet.

Johnston Stainless Welding Rods

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Sun Oil and Phillips Petroleum are drilling a 13,000-foot Ordovician test northwest of Sidney in Richland County. Operator found slight shows in the Charles from cores at the interval 8757-72 feet.

Cities Service Co. has abandoned its No. 1 Earl Smith, 23-9s-24e, Carbon County, after finding water in the Tensleep. Well was drilled to 5681 feet in the Amsden. The same operator was making further tests of its No. 1 Govt., 33-6s-21e, also in Carbon County. The company was exploring possibilities in the Phosphoria zone.

Carter Oil Co. was continuing to test the No. 1 Fast, c ne se 14-30n-40e, in Roosevelt County, after swabbing 56 barrels of oil and 140 barrels of salt water from the interval 6409-25 feet.

North Dakota

Zach Brooks and Crawford Smith were acidizing and testing what appears to be a discovery in the Charleston. Operator prepared to install pump after swabbing two barrels of oil and a similar amount of mud and acid water per hour at the No. 1 Berentson, c sw se 21-163n-80w, in the Turtle Mountain area of Bottineau County.

Northern Natural Gas Co. will test the east flank of the Williston Basin with a 3500-foot test. Location has been made for the No. 1 Lee, c ne ne 36-154n-63w, in Ramsey County.

A northwest extension of the Tioga pool will be drilled by A. M. Fruh of Bismarck and Northern Pump of Minneapolis. Test is the No. 1 Phillips Estate, c se nw 10-158n-95w.

South Dakota

The Carter Oil Co. has announced an 8500-foot Ordovician test in Harding County. The well will be the No. 1 Charles Hendricks, c sw nw 2-20n-3e, on Gallup Dome. The company is conducting a series of tests in North and South Dakota and is currently drilling a granite test in 5-3n-22e, Haakon County, South Dakota. At last report that test was in dolomite at 4251 feet with no substantial shows yet encountered.

Nebraska

Ohio Oil Co. has brought in two good extensions of the Southwest Sidney area in Cheyenne County. The No. 1 Witters, in 18-13n-50w, flowed 7,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day from the First Dakota, and the No. 1 Chambers, in 14-13n-51w, flowed 3,500,000 cubic feet per day. The No. 1 Chambers is a one and one half mile extension to the southwest.

Denver-Julesburg Basin exploratory activity has been picking up after a temporary letdown due to bad weather. Eight new locations were staked on the Nebraska side of the basin in a recent two-week period, and twice that many on the Colorado side.

Colorado

Production on pump at a rate of 330 barrels of oil per day has been maintained for several weeks at the No. 3-S-5, in 5-1n-102w, in the Rangely area of Rio Blanco County. Operator is United Oil Production Co. of Denver, and the well is one of the best producers to have been brought in for this area. Average production in the immediate area is 40 to 50 barrels per day.

Continental Oil Co. was drilling below 3775 feet at the No. 1 Fergus-State, c se se 36-18s-48w, in Kowa County. Well is one of a series of wildcats drilled by Continental along the Las Animas Arch and on the southeast side of the Denver-Julesburg Basin.

Stanolind Oil and Gas Co. shut in its No. 1 B Tiffany Gas Unit, in 19-33n-7w, LaPlata County, after well flowed 2,550,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Operator is developing gas prospects in the field, which will be served by a pipeline under construction by El Paso Natural Gas Co.

Utah

A test of the Pennsylvanian, expected at about 7500 feet, has been started by Cities Service Oil Co. with its No. 1 Govt., c ne nw 1-16s-12e, in Emery County. Carbon dioxide gas was found over a quarter of a century ago in the Farnham area to the northwest. There also is gas production in the Clear Creek area, 40 miles northwest.

Production at the rate of 10,500,000 cubic feet of gas daily was found by Three States Natural Gas at its No. 4 Utah Fuel at Clear Creek, 30-13s-7e, in Carbon County.

Shell Oil Co. was top bidder at a sale of 19,500 acres of tribal and allotted land at a recent sale at Fort Duchesne. Shell offered a bonus of $51.27 for lands in tract No. 9. The same company bought other leases at lower prices. Second highest bid at the sale was made by Superior, which paid $42 an acre for lands in tract No. 11. Total receipts from the sale, from various operators, were $184,049.

New Mexico

Delhi Oil Co. found small gas production from the Dakota at its No. 3 Mudge in the Blanco field of San Juan County. There has been no deep production previously in this area. Delhi recovered gas at the rate of 200,000 barrels a day in the test and was planning further efforts to increase it. The Dakota was topped at 7249 feet. Well is located in ne sw sw 9-31n-11w.

Western Canada

Production in the D3 reef has been extended by the High Crest-Albermont-Leduc Consolidated Malmo No. 1, a well which previously produced from the Lower Cretaceous and the D2 zone on drill stem tests. In test of the D3 oil rose 3060 feet in the drill pipe. Casing was set at top of the D3 at 5275 feet and testing was continuing. Location is in 1sd 3, 23-44-22w4.

What appears to be another discovery on the northern flank of the Williston Basin is Royalite-Triad's No. 1 Lulu Lake, in 1sd 16-14-1-21 w1, in southern Manitoba. Oil was found in the Mississippian in this wildcat.

Important new gas production has been tapped in northeastern British Columbia by four United States companies. The well is the Buick Creek No. 1 in the Northern Foothills Agreement, 35 miles northeast of previous development at Fort St. John. Joint operators are Texaco Exploration, Socony-Vacuum, Shell Oil and Gulf Oil. The well is in 89-20w6 and is on a joint holding of 253,000 acres. Tests showed gas production at rates varying from 2,400,000 to 4,900,000 cubic feet per day. Oil also was recovered.

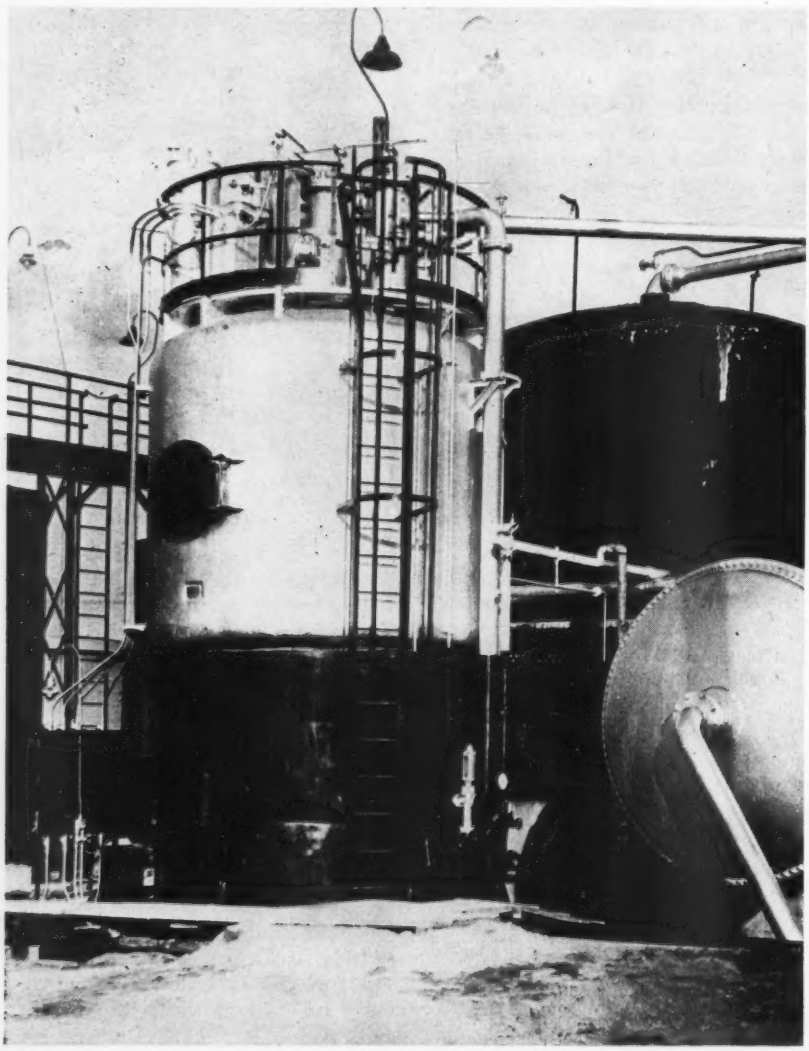
Ray Dillman of Houston, Texas, has been elected president of the Mountain Mud Co., Inc., with headquarters in Casper, Wyo. Mr. Dillman succeeds Gary Davis, who recently resigned to establish his own company.

Petreco Distillate Treating Process

The Petreco Division of the Petrolite Corporation has announced the successful development of an electric process for treating distillate stocks with acid, alkali, doctor or similar chemicals.

The new process is designed to provide continuous, automatically-controlled treating with predictable results. One of the interesting features of the process is the comparatively small amount of equipment and ground space required, the treater usually not being larger than 10 feet in diameter. Another feature is that additional equipment such as pumps, tanks, filters, centrifuges, etc., is, in many cases, virtually eliminated.

The process is applicable to distillate stocks such as naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, cat-cracker charges, cat-cycle oils, diesel fuel and furnace oil. The processing system is entirely closed, thereby preventing the escape of fumes or air pollutants. Electric power requirements are within the normal capacity of the usual refinery power supply.



Automatic devices control the entire treating operation with precision. This high degree of control results in intimate contacting of the distillate by the treating agents, which generally results in less chemical used per barrel of oil treated. At the same time, the action of the electric treater is fast, assuring a quick break and complete separation. In acid treating, the amount of acid sludge formed is reduced, and the sludge formed is suitable for re-use or recovery. In caustic treating, emulsion in the caustic effluent is eliminated; in doctor treating, no black-strap is formed.

Two refiners, one in California and one in Kansas, have already made commercial applications of the process with entirely satisfactory results. The California installation is an acid treating plant, primarily for the desludging of cracked gasolines. The Kansas installation is a doctor-treating plant.

Refiners interested in further information on this new processs are invited to write to the Petrolite Corporation, Petreco Division, at either their Houston or Long Beach headquarters, or to request further information through this publication.

Vickers Issues New Bulletin

Vickers Incorporated has published a new bulletin describing the Vickers Long Stroke Hydraulic Oil Well Pumping Units. Both engineering data and a complete description of design features and advantages for heavy duty pumping are given in detail in Bulletin 52-51.

This bulletin may be obtained by writing to: Mr. B. L. Stone, Manager, Petroleum Pumping Equipment Division, Dept. B, Vickers, Inc., 2160 East Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California.

Grease Applicator

An entirely new method of applying lubricant to tool joints, drill collars, drill tubing and casing has been developed by Jet-Lube, Inc. to avoid contamination and eliminate waste with complete coverage of the threads and maximum speed and ease of application. The equipment, known as the Jet-Lube Applicator, consists of a flexible head, swivel-mounted to a handle, and a trigger-operated control valve connected to a high-pressure hose carrying lubricant under pressure from an enclosed container and pump. The head is inserted into the box of the joint and the grease, in an enclosed system, is forced into the threads from the bottom to the top, forcing out

drilling fluids and contamination. Threads are filled almost instantly from root to crest, plus the counterbore—but no more. Brushing is eliminated and the container is off the rig floor.

For literature and complete details, write Jet-Lube, Inc., P. O. Box 2044, Los Angeles 54, California.

New Technical Bulletin On Rotary Jars

The McCullough Tool Company has just published a new, 4-page, illustrated technical folder on Double Acting Rotary Jars.

This folder stresses the positive control of the jarring action by the operator at the surface, both as to the intensity and direction of the blows. It also gives complete details on the construction, operation and applications of the McCullough Rotary Jar. Copies are available on request. Write to McCullough Tool Company, 5820 S. Alameda Street, Los Angeles 58, California. Ask for Technical Bulletin No. 501.

Lane-Wells Adds New Stations

As a part of its campaign to make service available in all active oil fields, the Lane-Wells Company has opened three new stations in the U. S. and Canada.

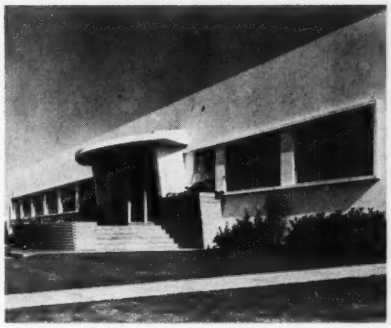
The Mid-Continent Division has established the Glendive, Montana, Truck Station with Charles L. Naus as Station Superintendent. Naus, previously stationed at Williston, North Dakota, has been employed by Lane-Wells since 1940. He has been associated with the petroleum industry since 1936 when he was with Cities Service Oil Company.

The Gulf Coast Division has opened a new Truck Station at Winters, Texas. W. D. Cooper, a Lane-Wells employee since 1946, is Operator-in-Charge. Cooper was previously stationed at Wichita Falls, Texas.

The Lane-Wells Canadian Company announced the establishment of a Truck Station at Virden, Manitoba. Joseph H. Donovan, formerly at Edmonton, is Operator-in-Charge. Donovan has an Electrical Engineering Degree from the University of Alberta and has worked in geological and seismic operations since his graduation. He was with the Canadian Gulf Oil Company before joining Lane-Wells.

Vickers Expands West Coast Operations

Expanded facilities of the Petroleum Pumping Equipment Department at Vickers El Segundo plant in metropolitan Los Angeles now include engineering, manufacturing and final assembly operations. Sales functions for the Petroleum Department, which is headed by Mr. B. L. Stone, will also continue at the El Segundo Division, which thus becomes headquarters for an accelerated program on the Vickers Oil Well Pumping Unit and other hydraulic equipment for the petroleum industry. The enlarged facilities permit design and production functions to meet the specific requirements of Western oil operators.



New Vickers Plant

The El Segundo Division also includes Vickers West Coast sales, design, manufacturing and service activities in the aircraft and industrial machinery fields. Vickers main engineering and manufacturing operations continue at their Detroit plant, while other manufacturing plants are located at Waterbury, Connecticut; Omaha, Nebraska, and Joplin, Missouri.

Vickers Incorporated is one of the largest manufacturers of oil hydraulic equipment, which is extensively used in manufacturing machinery, mobile equipment, aircraft and marine applications.

New Steel Tubing Warehouse

Construction has started on a new warehouse for Perry Kilsby Inc., steel tubing distributors, on 3.25 acres at 2501 South Malt Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The main warehouse building of concrete slab construction will contain 34,000 square feet. The separate office building will have 4200 square feet.

The firm distributes steel tubing for leading producers and serves the needs in Southern California of aircraft, oil and metal working industries.

Salt Lake-Boise Pipeline Completed

Salt Lake Pipe Line Company, a Standard Oil of California affiliate, has completed its new 320-mile petroleum products line between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Boise, Idaho. The line, which cost $8,000,000, will go into operation in the near future.

Cardinal Drilling Company has a rig working for W. J. Dennis with Knapp No. 3 on Sec. 4-1n-17w at Los Angeles County's Canoga Park. Toolpusher is W. H. Berge.

THIS

LAUGH

OFF!!

"Arrested for wearing a French bathing suit?"

"Yes!"

"Shocking! What excuse did the young woman have for exposing her person like that?"

"Ah! You should have seen her excuse!"

A single girl came into her office and passed out cigars and candy—both with blue ribbons. Somewhat puzzled, her co-workers asked what the occasion was.

Proudly she displayed a solitaire on her left hand and announced: "It's a boy—six feet tall and 185 pounds!"

Don't censure a man for flirting with the waitress. He may be playing for big steaks.

A famous theatrical agent appeared at his office one morning complaining of a violent headache. His staff gathered around him to sympathize, and a junior clerk volunteered:

"I had a terrible headache not long ago but it didn't last long. My wife pulled me over on the sofa with her and gave me a great big kiss. Believe it or not, the pain disappeared almost immediately."

The sufferer reached for his hat. "I've tried everything else," he moaned. "Is your wife at home now?"

A pro was trying to explain the finer points of golf to a pretty beginner.

Pro: "The basic idea of golf is very simple. All you do is smack the pill, then walk."

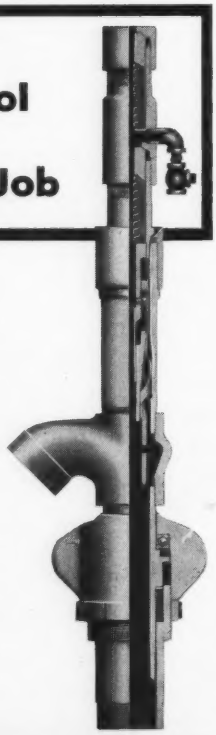
Young Beauty: "That's just like some dates I've been on."

A young woman and her fiancé were discussing their future plans. She said she would cook him three meals a day; she would wash his clothes and mend them; she would keep his house in order; and she would doctor him when he was sick. Then she asked him, "What more could any man expect?"

Timidly he replied, "Guess nothing more—unless he was evil-minded."

A kiss is the shortest distance to a give-in point.

One Pressure Control Useful For Every Wire Line Job



THE BOWEN WIRE LINE PRESSURE CONTROL is standard equipment for all wire line operations, such as coring, surveying, temperature recording, and swabbing that are conducted while rotary drilling and circulating equipment are in place. By enabling the operator to maintain rotation and circulation during such operation, the Bowen Wire Line Pressure Control avoids blowouts and fishing jobs because it prevents gas heads, settled fluid, and stuck drill pipe; it makes the use of wire line tools simple and safe; and it eliminates the necessity of flagging the line—thus permitting faster trips out of the hole.

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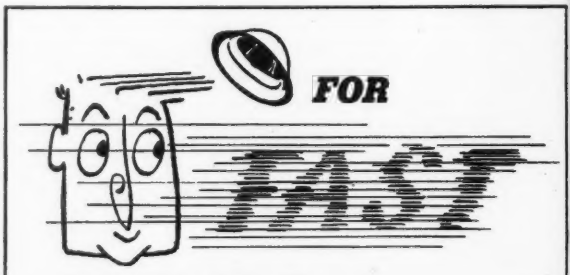

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TWICE MONTHLY
SECOND ISSUE
DECEMBER 1952

35th Year
Vol. 45
No. 24

GREETINGS from HALLIBURTON

CONTROL

GROVE REGULATORS AND VALVES provide accurate, dependable pressure and flow control for air, gas, oil, water and other fluids. The proved principles embodied in Grove products are the results of years of intensive research and extensive field experience. Today these products are widely used in every branch of industry. Let Grove help with **your** control problems. Technical information gladly supplied.

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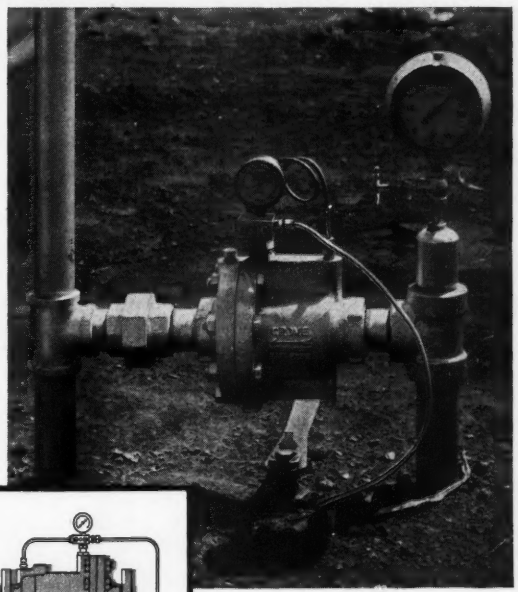
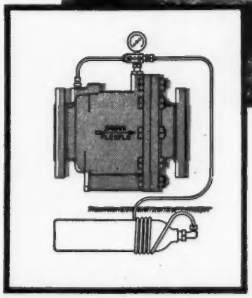
The Flexflo is basically a diaphragm-operated valve, with the only moving part a flexible yet tough expansible tube which serves as both diaphragm and valve. No metallic moving parts to corrode, stick or wedge. No stuffing boxes to leak or freeze. Flexflos cannot fail to close perfectly with bubble-tight shut-off despite foreign particles or minor wear. Instantly responsive to the slightest pressure variations. Action is smooth and quiet, with no damaging slam or chatter. Sizes 1" to 12" for working pressures up to 1500 psi. and temperatures to 150° F.

All these important features add up to reliability. Maintenance-free performance you can count on day in, day out. Longer life under the most punishing field conditions. See how Flexflo's simple operating principle can increase your regulator efficiency. Contact your nearest Grove representative for details.





A Model 888 Grove Flexflo on Separator Gas Line. Pressure loaded operating cylinder is ground insulated against ambient temperature changes.

26102

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140,000 LB. BLOWS FOR 36 HOURS

Rugged McCullough Double Acting Rotary Jars Still in Perfect Condition After Recovering Fish

Field Report on this Amazing Job:

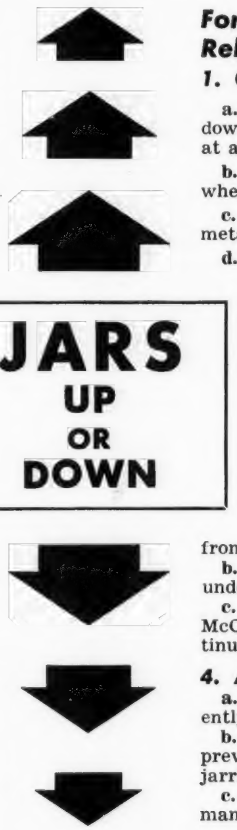
It was an isolated location in Canada. While drilling at 1450' with a 9" rock bit, the drill pipe became stuck in a spiral key seat. The contractor tried to free the pipe by working and circulating, at times pulling as much as 310,000 lbs., but the pipe remained stuck.

The McCullough Magna-Tector located the stuck point and the McCullough String Shot was used to back off the drill pipe. Five drill collars and the drill pipe were recovered, leaving one drill collar and the 9" bit in the hole.

The contractor screwed back into the drill collar with a McCullough Safety Joint and a 4½" McCullough Double Acting Rotary Jar, with eleven drill collars above the rotary jar. After jarring continuously for 12 hours, striking blows 140,000 lbs. above the weight of the drill string, it was thought advisable to recover the drill collar and bit by wash-over operations. However, 7⅝" wash pipe was not available in the area so jarring was continued. After 36 hours, continuously striking 140,000 lb. blows, the fish was recovered.

Two cones were completely sheared from the rock bit and one was bent in. The McCullough Double Acting Rotary Jar was still in excellent condition. The striking surfaces were not overly worn and the packing still provided a perfect seal. Had it been necessary, the McCullough Rotary Jar could have continued under this severe usage for many more hours.

McCullough Double Acting Rotary Jars have been used on hundreds of jobs as severe as this—some a great deal tougher. But, whatever the job, the operator can be sure of one thing—dependability. And this dependability—consistently repeated for more than 20 years, has earned McCullough Rotary Jars the reputation of being the standard of reliability in oil fields everywhere.



For 20 Years the Standard of Reliability Because:

1. CONTROLLED POWER

a. The force and direction of the blow (up or down) is under complete control of the operator at all times.

b. McCullough Rotary Jars strike blows **only** when desired.

c. Blows struck are solid, uniform, metal-to-metal every time.

d. Heavy sections of solid steel give striking surfaces and releasing teeth strength and durability far beyond that of any jarring tool.

2. SIMPLICITY

a. McCullough Double Acting Rotary Jars consist of only two major parts and the packing—no complicated mechanism to fail, no joints to come unscrewed.

b. The need of a bumper sub is eliminated—McCullough Rotary Jars do all the work.

3. DEPENDABILITY

a. Open construction prevents the jars from sanding up or freezing.

b. McCullough Rotary Jars will stay packed under high pressure drilling and testing operations.

c. Rugged strength and dependability make McCullough Rotary Jars most practical for continuous use in the drill string.

4. ADAPTABILITY

a. McCullough Rotary Jars have been consistently used with all makes of testers.

b. Complete control of jarring action, mentioned previously, means complete adaptability to any jarring operation.

c. Extra large diameter circulation hole with many obvious benefits.

WRITE FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN #501 for complete description of the McCullough Double Acting Rotary Jar, illustrations, specifications, and many more actual job reports—actual jobs that may help you save hours of rig time the next time you need rotary jars.

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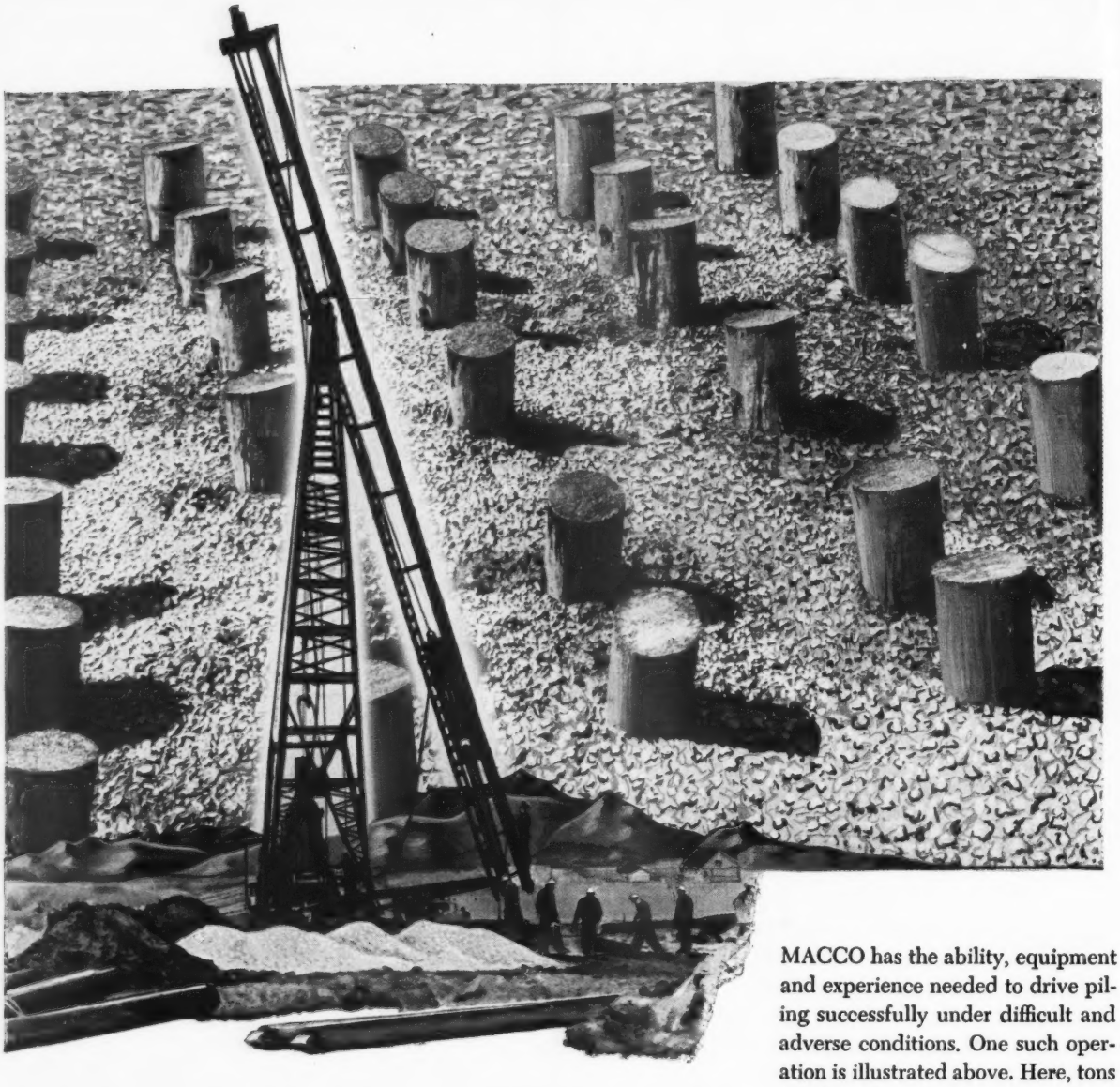

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